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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

AUG 6 REFERENCE

THE FRONT PAGE

War Assets Disposal

THERE is no more difficult problem for the government of a country which is emerging from a state of war than that connected with the disposal of the assets acquired for use in the conflict. Those among these assets which have no value for the uses of peace afford little trouble; but quite a large proportion of the things which men use in warfare are also useful when the war is over. As taxpayers and as consumers, the citizens would naturally like to see these useful things placed at their disposal at low prices. But as producers, and as persons interested in maintaining a high level of productive activity, they have entirely different views; they regard the salvage and sale of these articles as constituting illegitimate competition. And that they do constitute competition, and competition not limited by any factors arising out of cost, is obvious enough. The result is a governmental dilemma, between the desire to give the people cheap goods and to recover some small amount towards the reduction of taxes, and the desire to put no discouragement in the way of enterprisers planning to produce new goods with which the war remainders might be in competition.

The American and Canadian governments are on the horns of this dilemma at the present time, and if reports speak truly they are generally solving it in favor of the producers, by a very large scale destruction of goods which the consuming public would be delighted to buy if it were given the chance. It happens that this destruction is coinciding with a period in which industry is proving disappointingly slow in getting back into production, for reasons which need not be blamed on any particular class but are perhaps in the main the result of the general restlessness and a profound uncertainty as to the future value of the dollar. But this coincidence greatly intensifies the indignation with which people hear of the destruction of large supplies of articles which they urgently want and which they cannot obtain in sufficient quantities from current production.

In the conditions of reduced productivity which have characterized almost all branches of manufacturing industry in Canada since early spring, it seems to us that there is justification for a general review of the principles which are being followed in the disposal of war assets. There is now much less reason for destroying valuable assets for fear of their effect upon the competitive market; whatever that effect may be, it need be no greater than the effect that would have been produced by the articles that would have been made if industry had not been paralyzed to so large an extent during the present summer.

One defect in the government's disposal methods which seems widespread and could easily be remedied is the lack of publicity when the goods are offered for sale. It seems to be a common condition for sales to be effected when only a small fraction of the possible purchasers are aware that the offer is being made, the result being at least an appearance of favoritism and a possible loss to the government and excessive profit to the purchaser. But no defect in the method of disposal can be so serious, in present conditions, as the actual destruction of things which the public needs and which are in short supply and likely to remain so for another year or more.

Regattas are held at Navy League Sea Cadet camps at the end of each two-week period so that the boys, before going home, may test the knowledge gained during their stay. See Story Pages 4 and 5.

Dollar Exchange

WE DO not recommend anybody to assume that the shift in the relative values of the American and Canadian dollars has necessarily reached its limit, merely because the Canadian dollar is now at par with a dollar which is supposed to be convertible for gold. As a matter of actual fact gold is selling freely in open markets at many more dollars to the ounce than the official American rate, and there is nothing to prevent the Canadian dollar from going to a premium over the American dollar, if the American price level shows too much of a rise and the Canadian authorities continue in their determination to keep the Canadian price level down. The only difficulty then would be that of preventing the Canadian markets from being stripped of goods by American purchasers, and the depreciation of the American dollar in terms of the Canadian dollar would be a most effective method of doing so.

There are probably not many people in a position to convert Canadian into American dollars on any large scale, owing to the exchange controls. But to those who are in such a position we suggest that they look very carefully into the prospects that lie before the two countries, before they effect any such exchange; and to those who have American funds which they are free to convert into Canadian funds we suggest that the exchange still offers very strong attractions, if they can afford to wait a while before converting back again.

The process which has started in the United States is one which will be extremely difficult to stop. Americans have abstained hitherto—except for their rather too extensive black market operations—from cashing their bonds and credits for the purpose of bidding for goods and equities, for they have believed that they were fairly well secured by their government's policies against any substantial rise in the price of these things. Now that they know that government policies have ceased to govern the matter, and see the price rise in active operation, they are likely to feel a strong desire to get into the market as buyers before it has risen too far, and their competition to do this is all that is necessary to send the market temperature many degrees higher than it is at the present writing.

Moreover the effective enforcement of the controls, if an attempt is made to reestablish them, will become more difficult as a result of the failure of the past fortnight; for public confidence that the official price level can actually be held has received a severe shock, and if controls are attempted again the reliance on the black market will be even stronger, so that the controlled price will become nominal owing to the lack of any supplies at that figure. This had been the case with meats in the urban centres for the best part of a year, and was already extending to many other articles.

A rise in the price of sterling in terms of American, and therefore Canadian, currency is also entirely possible and indeed not unlikely. The existing low price favors the export of British goods to the United States, but this cannot in any case amount to more than a small fraction of the goods which Great Britain needs to purchase from the United States, and which, if quoted originally at a high price in dollars which are then converted into sterling at a high rate of exchange, will be bound to exercise an upward influence on the British price level. The reasons for an upward valuation of the pound in terms of U.S. dollars are only slightly less than the reasons for the upward valuation of the Canadian dollar, and relate entirely to the preservation of the internal price level. Great Britain however can afford to defer action until the American price situation has straightened itself out, which Canada could not do.

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Religious Freedom

THE character of the ecclesiastical organization of Jehovah's Witnesses is so radically different from that of the ordinary Christian church that it raises many of the legal problems which used in earlier days to be raised in connection with the Quakers. It is therefore important that these problems should be settled by the highest available authority, and we regret that the Supreme Court of Canada has decided that it has no power to review the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeal in the Greenlees case because no pecuniary rights are involved. The Greenlees case was an action against the

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Let's Emphasize the Fact That a Hungry World Looks to Us

Editor, Saturday Night:

WE MUST all realize that the food situation continues serious when the British Government must impose bread-rationing. Voluntary saving of food in Canada can be effective only if it is backed-up by a really big campaign. It seems to me that the Canadian Government should (a) extend rationing, or (b) take large amounts of food out of domestic channels, or (c) allow some agency or agencies to collect food for Europe. Whatever policy is adopted should be supported by an information program so that people would have a positive sense of contributing to others' need.

It's all very well for us to feel pleased that we have met all our commitments, but many of us feel that the commitments should have been higher. We think particularly of the hungry people's impressions of democracy. If we allow democracy to become synonymous with starvation rations it will not survive, let alone flourish, in Europe or Asia.

Toronto, Ont. Catherine Steele

A Matter of Lunacy

Editor, Saturday Night:

MR. PEDDIE'S recent letter (S.N. June 8) refers to "the lunacy known as Social Credit." May I not refer to booms, slumps, strikes, foreclosures, suicides, and the slaughter of innocents as attributed to the lunacy of Social Debt?

Mr. Peddie differs in no respect from the usual critic of Social Credit in that he condemns what he *thinks* is Social Credit. Possibly be assumes that Social Credit is merely monetary reform whereas it is the policy of a philosophy. It is because money is such an efficient mechanism of administration that Social Crediters see why the money control of the world is so immensely important.

Mr. Peddie might be surprised to learn that a Social Crediter could agree with many points in his letter. For instance we recognize that "prices contain items not represented by money anywhere, and that these unmonetized items are represented by debt which is increasing and which cannot be liquidated." In the cost accountancy of price creation there is the tacit acceptance of usury, but usury is profit on an intangible. Then again, Major Douglas has anticipated Mr. Peddie's contention of the benefits derived from a progressive reduction in prices in his Discount or Compensated Price. One might say Social Credit could be achieved by a continuous fall of prices, accompanied, of course, by compensation to the producer. It is this fall of prices that both the cartels and the banks are determined to resist.

Victoria, B.C. (Major) A. H. Jukes

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Questionable Figures

Editor, Saturday Night:

IN your issue of May 25 you print a letter from my friend, Eugene Forsey. I cannot but wonder if much of his statistical comparison isn't fallacious.

He quotes index numbers for wage *rates*. With these he compares index numbers of "total dividends, bond and debenture interest and mortgage interest". If that is what these latter index numbers actually represent, it is clear that the comparison does not represent the *rates* of "earnings of capital" at all. For that, what would be required would be an index of the ratio of these total payments to amount invested from year to year—something like the percentages of earnings to "net worth" which the National City Bank of New York periodically publishes for a certain large section of the economy of the United States.

I fancy that Canadian statistical records would hardly enable the formation of an index accurately reflecting the *rate* of earnings on all capital, nor would Canada be alone in that respect. But it might be possible to arrive at figures for a certain section of Canadian capital investment, analogous with those for the United States mentioned above. And surely such a figure would be the only one legitimately comparable with indexes for wage rates in anything like Mr. Forsey's manner.

Chester, N.S. Winthrop Bell

Union Housework

Editor, Saturday Night:

"EVERY home a union shop" suggests Mr. J. N. Harris in your issue of June 15. And why not? In Vancouver we have a union (Local 211, A.F. of L.) and that's the way it's going to be from now on. At last we have a voice in seeking worth while conditions and wages for our class of labor. When the British Labor Government considers putting all household workers, including private help, under existing legislation we are all hopeful. I have brought similar proposals before our B.C. Legislature and I am confident that in the course of time — and argument—we shall get justice.

The Home Aides help women who can't afford to pay for more than four or eight hours work once or twice a week. Twenty dollars a week is the wage—and living out.

Josephine Hallock

Vancouver, B.C.

Of The Japanese

Editor, Saturday Night:

HEARTILY I approve of your editorial, "Rescind The Orders." (S.N. June 22) I taught school for nearly thirty years, fifteen of which in British Columbia. There I came in direct contact with Japanese children in the public schools and indirectly with their parents. These children were among the most obedient, industrious and clean, physically and morally, of any of my pupils. The fact was cheerfully acknowledged on occasion by their white fellow-pupils, notwithstanding the modicum of race-prejudice found even among boys and girls in a public school.

My experience was not unique. I never met a teacher who had had Japanese pupils who did not agree with me. And at one time in British Columbia there was a common saying among police, municipal and provincial, that if all British Columbia citizens were as well-behaved as the Japanese the police would be out of a job.

What are we to think if these disgraceful Orders for deportation are not immediately rescinded? Have we no British justice or Christian charity?

Malcolm McKenzie

Canoe Cove, P. E. I.

Saskatchewan Insurance

Editor, Saturday Night:

IN the cause of truth and fairness may I add a postscript to the article by Ann Johnson, "Saskatchewan Offers a Low-Rate Insurance." (S.N., June 15, p. 15.)

So far only nine fatal accidents have occurred. Two of the victims were married men with dependents. One family will collect $4,375, the other, the full $5,000.

(Rev.) Gordon A. A. Wilson

Cut Knife, Sask.

Pussyfooting

Editor, Saturday Night:

AS long as Canada pussyfoots with a dual-cultural idea we shall remain a nation divided against itself. Re-drafting parts of the British North America Act is of no value unless we become a nation at heart. Changing flags and National Day, with demands for more Provincial autonomy, more dual taxation and for the revamping of House of Commons seats is plain pussyfooting. The Mackenzie King Government will be recorded in history as a government of appeasement. The natural sequence of appeasement is chaos, and then strife.

Halifax, N.S. W. A. Wallace

There's Some'n' !

Editor, Saturday Night:

TOURISTS from the United States say that what this country needs is a National Dish that would appeal to their taste and not go to waste. Consequently the Canadian Restaurant Association publicly invites suggestions.

Because Canada has the largest fishing-areas in the world certainly the National Dish should be founded on fish. Therefore I take the liberty of suggesting a blue-plate special of Gefullte Fish, not only for the tourist season but on all meatless days.

Gefullte Fish, delicious hot or cold, the taste sensation of the nation; a dish fit for a King!

Montreal, Que. Morris Goodman

Crook's Definition

Editor, Saturday Night:

THE Old Vic players have brought to mind the view of King Richard III on conscience, as reported by Wm. Shakespeare:

"Conscience is but a word that cowards use,
Devis'd at first to keep the strong in awe."

"Devis'd," in this connection, is strangely up-to-date.

Truro, N.S. L. Burchell

A Gay Ironist

Editor, Saturday Night:

MAY I congratulate you on your sensible editorial attitude toward increased facilities for the quenching of alcoholic thirsts. Statish-tish-shichs — pardon me, my typewriter was at a little party last night, figures, show that the sure way to reduce drinking is to increase opportunities. I feel that you will be glad to head up another movement in the name of freedom and true temperance.

Here is the shocking fact: nowhere in this land of freedom can one get a wholesome, exhilarating shot of morphine, cocaine, hashish or even a little home-made opium without interference. We have allowed a group of stupid prohibitionists to frame our laws; and as a result our cities are overrun with armed drug thieves, police spend their time checking drug sales, and the people who surely have a right to their fun, are driven to drug bootleggers. And think of the revenue lost! And everyone knows drugs are harmless; doesn't every doctor prescribe them at times? It is not the use, but the abuse that is bad.

Will you not lead in advocating the following: a change in the law to allow drugs to be served on request in hotels and restaurants; have attractive hypodermic parlors in decent localities such as Anglican cathedral grounds, Parliament buildings, etc., serving pure drugs at moderate prices. This will attract a new class of tourist, spread comfort and happiness, abolish banditry and pay off the national debt.

I happened to notice that the Encyclopaedia Britannica classes alcohol with opium, morphine, hashish and chloral hydrate as a strong narcotic; also a news item thatt U.S. has an estimated three million alcoholics. Misprints, no doubt!

Vancouver, B.C. R. W. Hardy

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

THAT the Budget has given no relief in liquor taxes has caused strong displeasure in certain quarters, and many persons now believe that Mr. Ilsley has the idea liquor is consumed just for the fun of it.

•

The atomic bomb did not crack the earth's crust as was anticipated by scientific minor prophets, and we are now wondering if it would have made a mark on the boarding-house pie crust we were offered last week.

•

Calling Dr. Watson

The son of the late Conan Doyle has declared that he is "regularly in touch" with the spirit of his father, and we now await a statement from Doctor Watson on what Mr. Sherlock Holmes thinks of it all.

•

To many under the impression that Australia is the ideal country in which to live, the news that its government is to broadcast Parliamentary debates will be disheartening.

•

Russia is to celebrate the 90th birthday of George Bernard Shaw by producing a series of his plays in Moscow. It is not known if any walk-out by dissenting members of the audience will be vetoed.

An "electric eye" dispenser is now available which releases a teaspoonful of liquid soap when the hands are cupped under the nozzle. Junior quotes this as a typical instance of science outrunning evolution.

•

Describing the introduction of the Budget, a radio commentator said that Mr. Ilsley was well able to hold his own. And he didn't do so badly with other people's, either.

•

The most graphic description of the atomic bomb experiment to date was that written by the U.P. man who described it as a "moving spectacle."

•

Phew

Experts are of the opinion that the recent heat waves across Canada were solely due to the weather we've been having.

•

In a recent radio talk we were told that the first reference to coal was made by the Greek philosopher Theophrastus about 300 B.C. This also may well be about the time of the first coal strike.

•

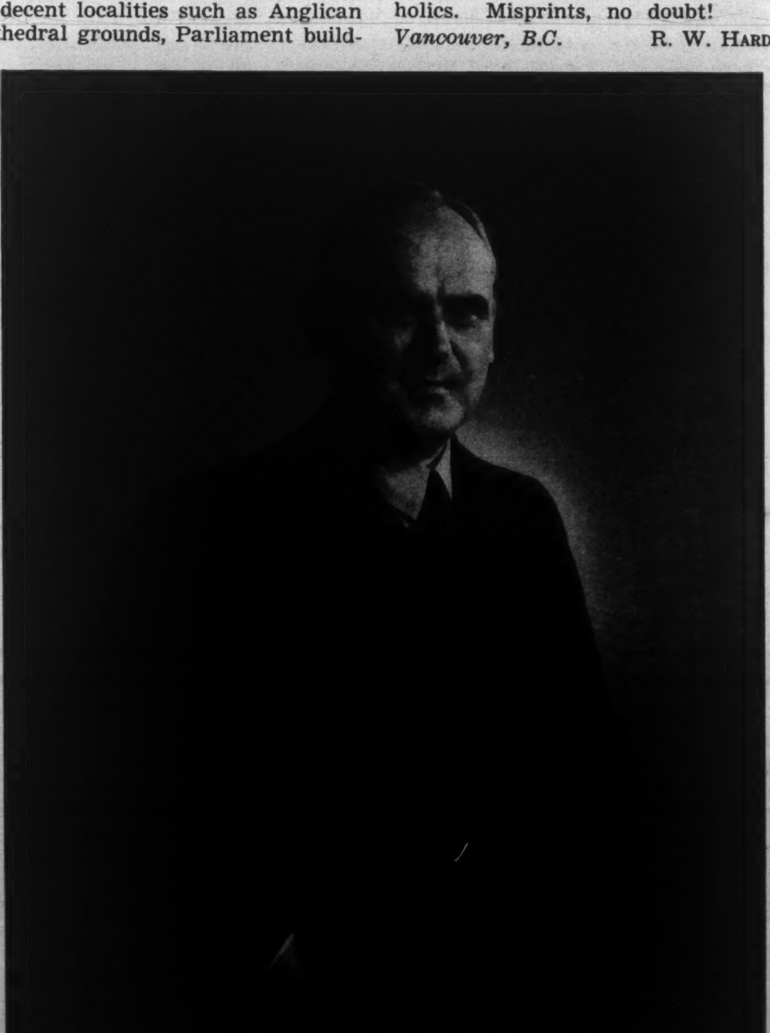
A postcard mailed in Temple, Ohio took 52 years to reach its destination in London, Ontario. The postal authorities incline to the view that it was delayed en route.

•

From a financial magazine:

"Girl bank clerks are being employed in ever-increasing numbers."

Businessmen will appreciate this effort by the banks to step up the interest rate.



—Photo by Karsh

Reconstruction Minister, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, was recently made a member of the Imperial Privy Council in honor of his wartime services as Minister of Munitions and Supply. Born of American parents at Waltham, Mass., in 1886, Mr. Howe moved to Halifax in 1908, where he became Dalhousie University's first Professor of Engineering. Five years later, while Chief Engineer of Canada's Board of Grain Commissioners at Fort William, he became naturalized, but it was not until 1935 that he entered politics. Speaking in the House last month regarding the economic use of atomic energy, Mr. Howe said he believed that this would be ready for practical application in this country within five years.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

Attorney-General of Canada for a declaration that the plaintiff, a leader of the Witnesses who had spent the last fifteen years in full-time service with that body, was a minister of a religious denomination and exempt from army service. The Ontario decision is described as having been "based largely upon the unorthodoxy of the beliefs and internal ecclesiastical practices" of the Witnesses.

This question touches very closely the fundamental issue of religious liberty, and if it is true that the Supreme Court is debarred from reviewing it by the fact that a right to military exemption has no cash value we think it is time that the law was changed to give the Supreme Court that right.

SONNET 1946

EARLY she unlocked the garden door
And walked into the morning. Tipped with light,
Dew-fresh, the blossoming fruit-tree stood, and quite
Deliriously a thrush began to pour
Upon the fragrant air his golden lore.
"Now having done my wartime stint, well might
I dally here in peace and learn delight
And wisdom in this garden evermore,"
Thought Eleanor. But musing there among
The trees, she was dismayed to hear a moan
Of national agony and see outflung
Thin hands of desperate want and on her own
Plot find the inevitable dust had blown,
Like that which over Hiroshima hung.

BARBARA AQUILA HIGH

Lawyers Awake

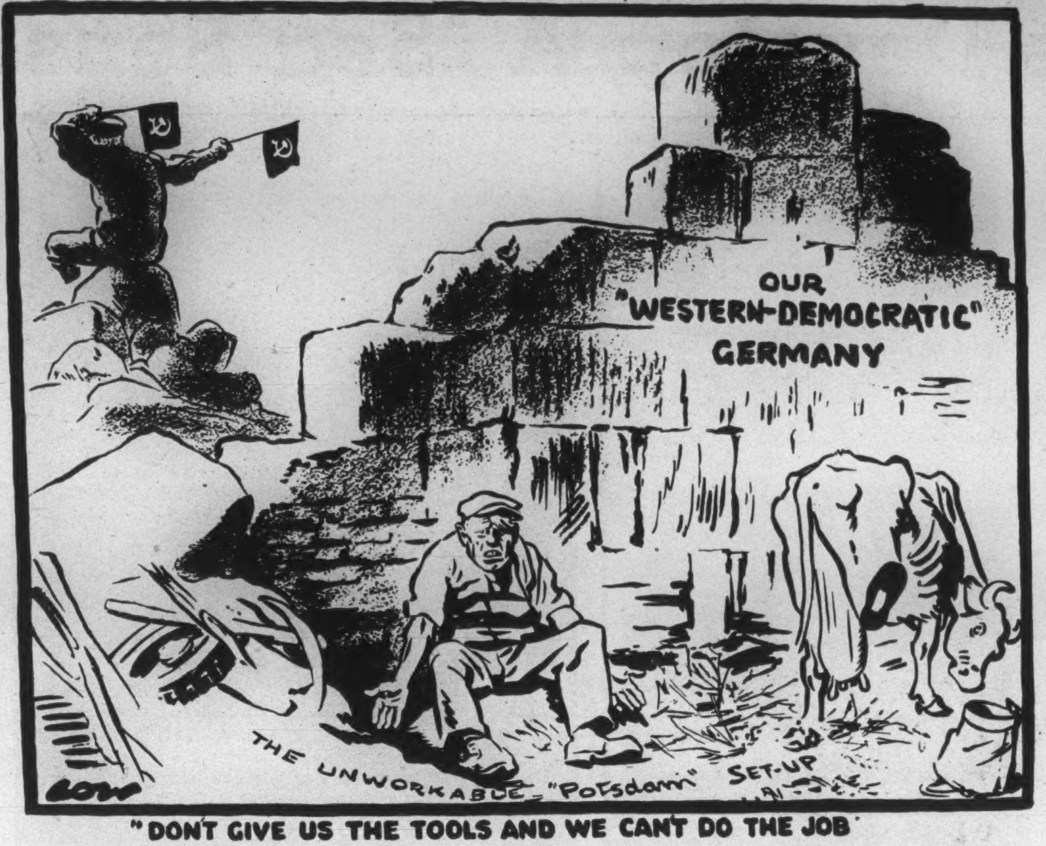
IT IS cheering to read in the editorial column of the *Fortnightly Law Journal* that there are signs that the leading profession is "passing through a kind of renaissance", which is ascribed in large part to the return of so many members of the profession from war service, bringing with them a new sense of values and a resolution to make the legal fraternity a more effective instrument for the service of the people and the perpetuation of the ideals for which the war was fought.

If this estimate is correct, as we believe it is, there should be substantial evidence of it in the proceedings of the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg in the last days of August. The Association raised its membership in the last few years from twenty per cent to fifty per cent of the members of the profession, in itself a most encouraging sign. There has never been a year in Canadian history in which there was greater need for the leadership of such an organization in the campaign for the maintenance of the basic principles of liberty.

Compton Result

THE result of the Compton by-election for the Quebec legislature is being pretty generally interpreted as an evidence of hostility to what are described as the centralizing tendencies of the Dominion Government. The interpretation is probably correct, although it does not necessarily follow that all of the centralizing tendencies are unsound or even that all of them are objected to by the electors of Compton. As has been pointed out in these columns, the tendency towards the increase in the power of the central government takes many forms, some in the field of taxation, some in the field of regulatory legislation, and some in the field of social welfare. The people of Ontario, on account of their greater wealth, and the people of Quebec, on account of their different language and special institutions, are both inclined to look at all the forms of this centralizing process with a somewhat disapproving eye; and their politicians have been telling them for several years past that every item in the process is bound to lead in course of time to the complete destruction of provincial authority. We do not believe that this is true, but it is the kind of thing that leads easily to alarm and hostility in parts of the country where the provincial sense is deeply rooted.

It is surely inevitable that in the last stages of development from a colony into a nation, Canada should find it necessary—especially in a world in which national authority is at its highest peak—to grant to its national government somewhat larger powers than were necessary in the nineteenth century. But the process of enlargement of these powers is not one to be carried on too rapidly, for public opinion needs educating. The objection to centralization is not likely to be as strong in a national general election as it proved to be in Compton, in a provincial by-election held at the very moment when the provincial premier was representing himself with great skill as the chief champion of the rights of that Quebec legislature which is the only governing body in which the French Canadians possess a clear majority; but it will still be wise for the Dominion Government not to hurry the process any more than is necessary to meet the urgent needs of the time.


OUR "WESTERN-DEMOCRATIC" GERMANY
THE UNWORKABLE "Potsdam" SET-UP
LOW

"DON'T GIVE US THE TOOLS AND WE CAN'T DO THE JOB"

Copyright in All Countries

Socialist Funerals

WE ARE going to write to His Excellency the Canadian Ambassador to Russia to enquire what the Russian government does about funerals. We mean anybody's funerals, not merely the funerals of Russians in whose deaths the government has taken a special interest. We have read a great many books about Russia, but in none of them can we recall having read anything about the manner in which Soviet citizens are put away after their demise. It seems probable that they must be put away somehow, and yet nobody ever seems to tell us how.

We are moved to this curiosity by the fact that in that other great Socialist country, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the government is now proposing to put away its deceased citizens at its own expense, or at least to provide those who put them away with $88 for that purpose, and this will cost the government, or more correctly the surviving citizens who will pay the taxes, a little matter of $660,000,000 before the premiums which will henceforth be paid during lifetime catch up to sums which have to be paid to the undertakers.

This idea interests us very greatly, because of the far-reaching social effects which we expect will flow from it. The modern funeral appears to us to be among the most completely bourgeois and least socialistic phenomena of our time. It is the one type of Veblen's "conspicuous waste" which extends down into the very lowest economic strata of society. People who cannot possibly afford it provide their deceased relatives with expensive and showy funerals in precisely the same manner, and for precisely the same reasons, as people who can afford it provide their sons and daughters with hunting horses, coming-out parties, yachts and trips around the world. The object of all these expenditures is not to afford pleasure to anybody, but to minister to the sense of family pride and importance. And if everybody is going to have good funerals, paid for by the state, it seems to us that there will cease to be any satisfaction about a good funeral. It might even become more dignified and distinguished to give orders that one's remains are to be buried in the potter's field and the government cheque is to be returned to Mr. Hugh Dalton, to be devoted to some more necessary national purpose.

This is why we are anxious to find out what the Russians are doing about their funerals. They have been socialistic a lot longer than Great Britain, and they should have found out by this time what this sort of thing leads to.

Polish Soldiers

CANADA'S Democratic Committee to Aid Poland ought to make up its mind. It has been telling the Senate Committee on Immigration that the Polish soldiers of General Anders would be bad citizens of Canada, and at the same time urging that they should be compelled to go to Poland, the country which the Democratic Committee is trying to aid. It is very difficult to convince Canadians that people who would not be good citizens of Canada even if they came here voluntarily would nevertheless be good citizens of Poland even if they went there under duress.

Canada of course is not greatly concerned in the matter for which the Democratic Committee is mainly pushing, the forcible repatriation of these soldiers to Poland. Broadly speaking, Canadians do not like the idea of the forcible repatriation of anybody: we do not even repatriate Japanese without getting a signature out of them. But it is not Canada but the Great Powers which will decide this question, and if the Great Powers decide against forcible repatriation Canada is not likely to be much influenced by any of the arguments about the undesirability of these Poles which are put forward by their fellow-Poles who are so anxious to get hold of them. To put it somewhat brutally, the situation is not intelligible except on the assumption that the Democratic Committee wants to get some of these Polish soldiers shot and sees little prospect of achieving that object if they come to Canada.

U.S. Inflation

THE disappearance of price controls in the United States is not without many highly desirable effects, but unfortunately these are almost entirely in the realm of that country's external trade. The restoration of a "natural" price level will facilitate a great deal of importation into the United States of goods which could not be imported under the controls because the American consumer was not allowed to pay a price which would satisfy the foreign producer. The new situation should greatly stimulate imports of such goods and to some extent curtail American exports, thus leading to a highly desirable redistribution of American gold throughout the world. If this process goes on long enough it is even conceivable that the United States might find itself without sufficient gold to form an effective backing for its enormously inflated volume of currency, for there is no reason to suppose that the real value of an ounce of gold has fallen by anything like the same proportion as the real value of an American dollar bill. If it should prove impossible, in that event, to reduce substantially the volume of American currency and bank credit it might even become necessary to raise once more the price of gold in terms of American dollars.

Canada will be for a time less benefited than other countries by the rise in the American price level. In the first place it is essential that any similar rise in this country should be prevented, and it was for that reason that the Canadian dollar was so promptly raised to parity with that of the United States, destroying at one stroke all the effect of the first ten per cent of the American rise. In the second place most of Canada's exports to the United States are long-term contract stuff such as pulp and newsprint, whose prices will be slow in reacting to the general tendency. The chief benefit to Canada will perhaps be found in the disappearance of American competition in other outside markets, and this again will be slow in developing.

The probability is that some degree of control will be re-established in the United States when the effects of decontrol become too painful; but it will obviously be impossible to squeeze prices back anywhere near the level at which they stood when the controls disappeared. The incredible thing about the whole American situation is that it is in no respect the result of any calculated policy, but was brought about simply by the inability of a government system consisting largely of checks and balances to continue to function. Canadians may consider themselves fortunate that in their imitation of American ideas they never went so far as to make it possible for any one of several branches of the government to paralyze all the others.

Liquor Regulations

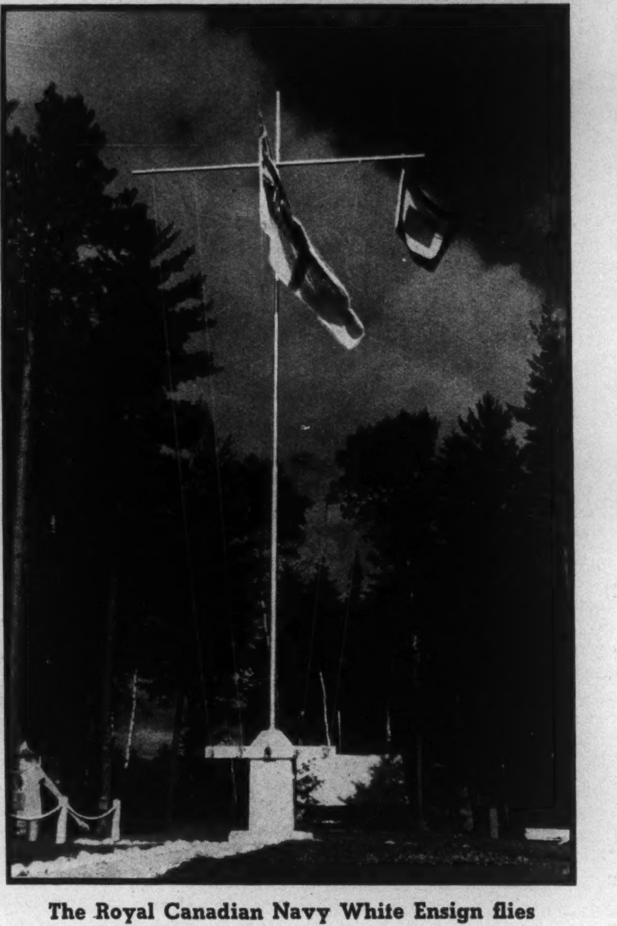
IT IS not uncommon to find persons who hold extreme views on a certain matter in the field of political conduct, supporting those views by arguments which are essentially dishonest, although the individuals themselves are in other respects incapable of dishonesty. This is particularly the case with those whose extreme views relate to the regulation of the sale of alcoholic beverages, though the same phenomenon may be noted at times in the argumentation of persons who hold extreme views about the profit motive and the competitive system in the economic sphere.

We have already had occasion to question the honesty of the intellectual processes by which the United Church *Observer* has arrived at the conclusion that all those who differ from it about the regulation of the sale of alcohol can properly be described as "intoxicationists." The *Observer's* only reply is that SATURDAY NIGHT cannot have an honest opinion on this subject, because it accepts advertising from corporations engaged in brewing and distilling. We do not admit that it is impossible to have an honest opinion concerning any proposed or actual regulation of the sale of alcohol, merely because one accepts advertising from the producers of that article. But it so happens, and the *Observer* is perfectly aware of it, that until very recently all periodicals published in the province of Ontario, including SATURDAY NIGHT, were for many years prohibited from accepting advertising from producers of alcohol, and that during the whole of that period the views of SATURDAY NIGHT on the proper regulation of the sale of alcohol were exactly the same as they are now, and were expressed with exactly the same freedom. Moreover it is generally expected that with the return of the control of such advertising to the provinces there will be a renewal of the prohibition, which is temporarily suspended by the Dominion authority.

Whatever action may be taken by the province in this matter, we think it likely that SATURDAY NIGHT will continue to believe that methods of dealing with the problems of the alcohol traffic, which have been employed successfully in other civilized countries over long periods, are not necessarily unsuitable for Canada because they fall short of the desires of periodicals like the United Church *Observer*. And we shall continue to believe that what the *Observer* really wants is not the regulation of the liquor traffic but its prohibition.

Sea Cadets Develop A "Sea Sense" Learning

Sea cadets are given tuition in the handling of many kinds of craft; this boy is learning how to sail a whaler. With the instructor at the tiller, he is taking his turn with the mainsail. Four other cadets complete the crew.



The Royal Canadian Navy White Ensign flies on the "quarterdeck" at Camp Ruttan, Lake of the Woods, one of the newest of the 14 camps.

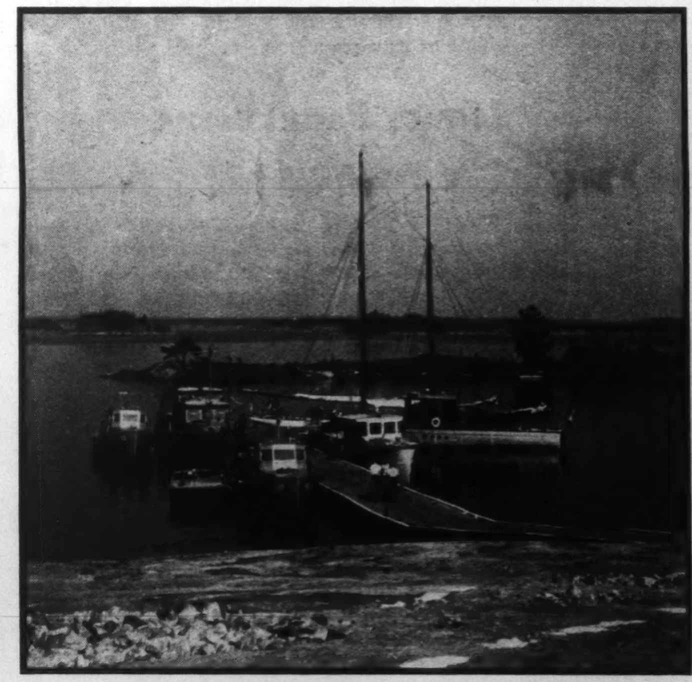
By George H. K. Mitford

NINETEEN hundred and forty-six is the Golden Jubilee year of the Navy League of Canada, and during this month and next, in co-operation with the Naval Service, 8,000 of the 15,000 members of 93 Sea Cadets Corps throughout Canada are scheduled to attend the League's 14 camps.

These camps, which form a chain across Canada from the Hillsboro River in King's County, P.E.I., to Elkin's Point, Gambier Isle, B.C., and which are situated in almost every type of Canadian scenery, are now in full swing under the supervision of Naval Service and Sea Cadet officers. The camp idea has been operated by the League for almost 25 years, and in 1942 was expanded into the sea cadet camps of today.

THESE pictures are typical and illustrate conditions and activities common to all camps. Each has electricity and is equipped to take the utmost care of members; each is organized to give helpful, but not rigid, guidance to youths during the impressionable years from 13 to 19.

Both from an instructional and recreational point of view, everything is done to make the boys' stay at camp memorable. Here they put to practical use the knowledge gained in their landships. They learn



Training craft at the jetty of "Princess Alice" camp, Minnicog Island, Georgian Bay. This 75-acre camp was first opened in 1943.

Cadets are taught to swim by experts; these youngsters are having fun learning the crawl kick. Beginners are restricted to certain areas.

Jetty at Camp Ruttan, near Kenora. A dinghy class is away, and a group for cutter-pulling instruction is being inspected before casting off.

Rotary Island camp, among the Thousand Islands, is a tent camp among wooded scenery.

All camps have washing machines—though not electric ones—and most boys know how to use them.

Sick bays are well stocked with essential supplies. Doctors are in attendance at all camps.

To Work And Play In Harmony With Others

Photos by the Author

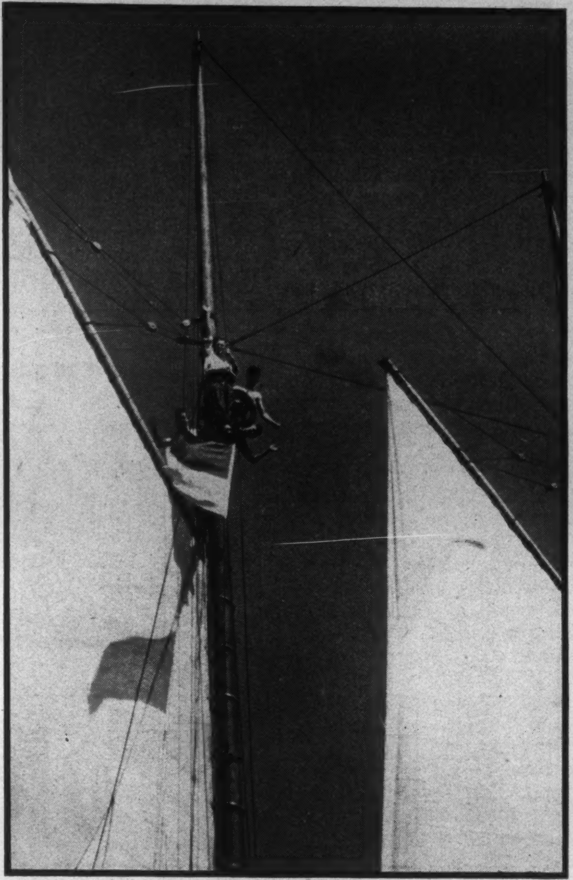
how to manage whalers, dinghies and other craft; cutter-pulling tests their skill, and swimming classes improve the swimmer and teach the beginner. And, apart from all this, the two-week period enables each cadet to prove his ability to work and play in harmony with others.

THE aim of the Navy League in 1896 was to arouse public consciousness as to Canada's position as a maritime nation, and her dependence upon the sea from an economic as well as a naval point of view. It was realized that because of Canada's growing export trade it was essential to develop a "sea sense" among her people—even though most of them were far removed from the sea.

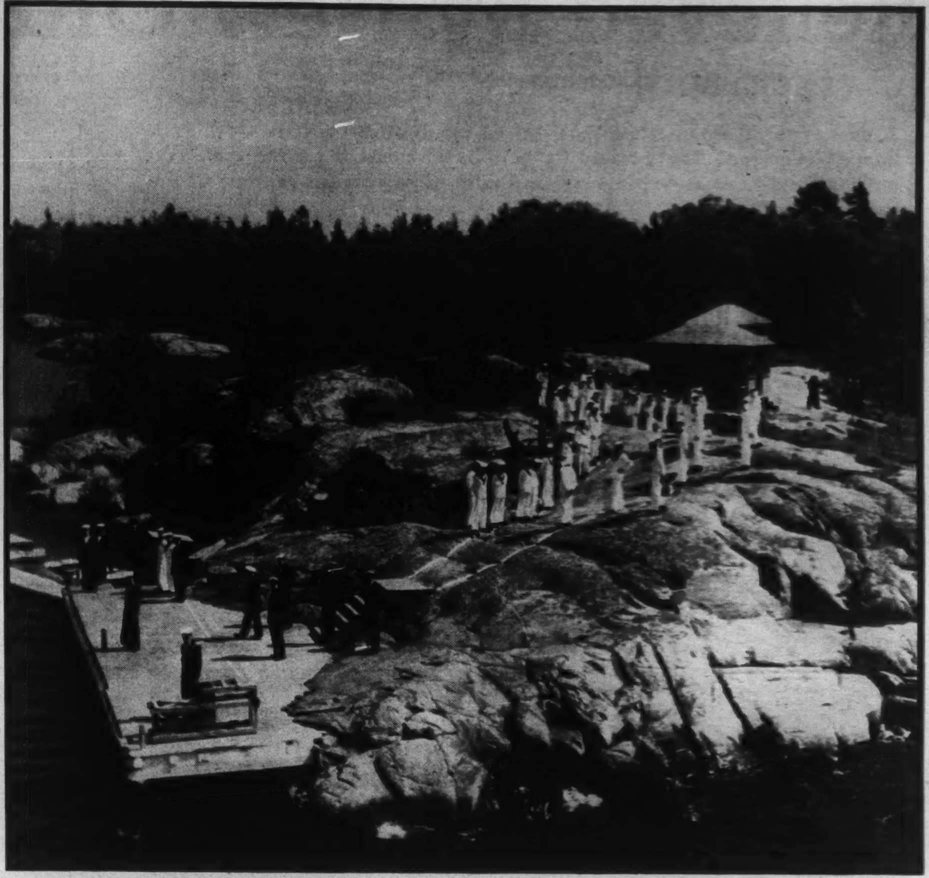
A few years later the additional work of establishing sea cadet corps was undertaken, and in 1917 the League was incorporated under Federal Charter.

This year, as a Jubilee gesture, a party of 25 United Kingdom sea cadets from all parts of the British Isles is being entertained for three weeks. In future years this will be a regular feature, and it is hoped that Canadian cadets will be able to visit British camps as soon as food conditions there permit.

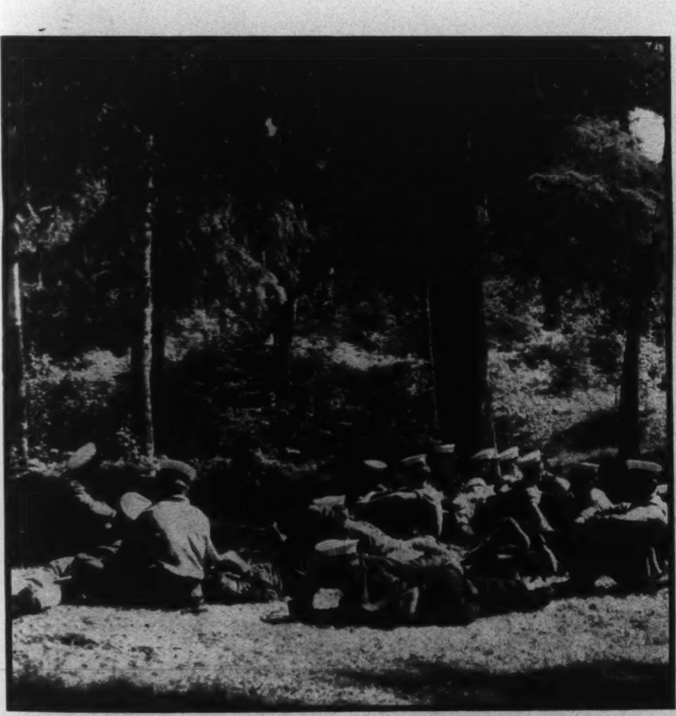
Plans are also under way for exchange parties between Canada and other Dominions as soon as these can be arranged.



When there is a schooner around, boys invariably want to go aloft, and this they are allowed to do,—always, of course, wearing lifebelts.

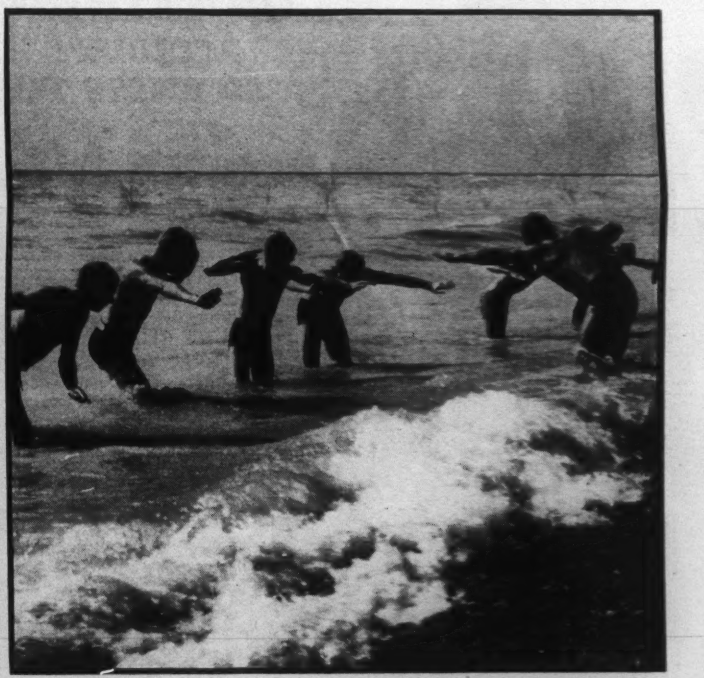


Jetty and approach to "Queen Elizabeth" camp on the northern tip of Beausoleil Island, Georgian Bay, 12 miles from Midland. Among beautiful surroundings, this camp has permanent buildings and all modern facilities.



An instructor taking an open-air class in various kinds of signalling. Instruction is also given in radar, navigation, and the use of ropes.

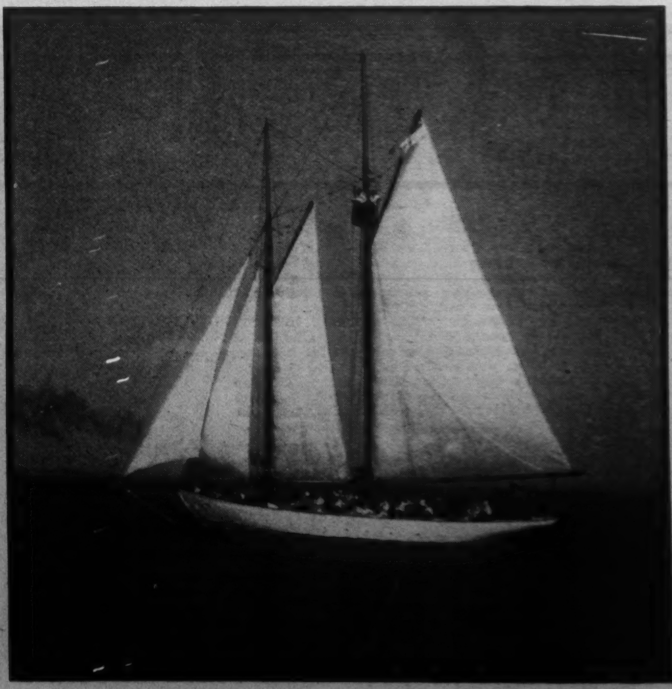
Evening dinghy trip at Camp Ruttan. Cadets begin as members of whaler crews, then go on to dinghies which take more individual skill.



The swimming instructor at Camp Kitchigami on Lake Huron, near Goderich, demonstrates the crawl before taking his class into the water.

Peeling potatoes isn't so tough when you know that it will be someone else's turn tomorrow.

Great stress is laid, of course, on cleanliness. Ablutions tables provide adequate facilities.



H.M.C.S. "Chimon". At coastal camps, boys may board R.C.N. vessels and assist the regular crews.

Shortage of Home Helpers Relieved by New Order

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

A new type of organization must be set up to attract female workers to domestic service. The demand for help in the home is greater than ever but the conditions of employment and rates of pay are preventing a solution of the problem.

In this second article, Dr. Whitton describes an experiment with a Household or Home Helpers' Order, planned, organized and operated along lines similar to those of the successful Canadian Victorian Order of Nurses.

The experiment might be tried in sample cities, towns and rural areas in Canada, and close study made of the results. Early observations of the scheme note that benefits would come to both employees and employers.

THE problem of domestic help today is that thousands of households want household helpers and they want them for widely different duties, hours, conditions and rates of employment.

Those in most desperate need thereof are the laden mothers of low income and the rural woman, whose back is bent with the war years and who must now turn to meet an even more critical need of agricultural production. These cannot compete with the wealthy, well-staffed home or with the woman who prefers to be relieved of housework for congenial and profitable occupation. The latter can offer much more attractive and remunerative conditions of work for any who are willing to enter household occupation.

The elements of the situation would seem to lie in better organization of demand and more study of supply to the end of evening out, as it were, the less attractive with the more attractive aspects of household work and, at the same time, of adjusting the discrimination of less pay for heavier and less enticing work.

Most important, in this most ill coordinated of all the spheres of gainful occupation, there seems to be a clamant need for introducing the buffer element of impartial management as an equalizing agent among the different types of demand and between employer and employee. One agency in Canada has been remarkably successful for half a century now in entering every type of Canadian home and rendering therein a particularly intimate service, on a basis of the time and skill required in each varying case, and with payment equalized for the worker, but adjusted in amount to the circumstance of each home. That is the bedside nursing service of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

Field Experiment

Are there not here certain fundamental principles and proven experience to justify the comparable development of what might be tentatively described as a Household or Home Helpers' Order or Corps? Might it not be worth the venture to try out some such plan in three or four carefully chosen urban centres, one or two towns, and three or four typical rural areas? The latter would have to be so chosen as to allow of facility of transport and possibly alternate transfer of staff in seasonal farming.

The need for experimentation and flexibility would seem to call for initial experiment — and possible continuance — under a responsible board of private citizens, granted — like the V.O.N. or a Children's Aid Society — governmental recognition and some subsidy but left primarily autonomous. Such a board should consist of mature and experienced women, with a strong financial committee. They should be representative of all groups of women who would be employing H.H.O. workers. They would therefore include women heads of families of comfortable, moderate and low income, professional women and business women of modest, no less than substantial, earnings.

There is no reason why the board should not be elected from a general subscribing membership of the H.H.O. for the area concerned, but probably greatest success would attend upon the initiative of a responsible interested group just banding together for such a venture. Representatives of the public Employment Service should be associated in a consultative capacity, as are the public health authorities in the V.O.N. But executive power should vest in the H.H.O.'s board and staff, not in the public officials.

As in the V.O.N., the actual operation of the Service would be developed along two lines — general administration and technical service. The chief executive officer should be a person with actual working experience not in home economics or household management, de luxe and remote, or on a voluntary basis in her own household, but as an actual household worker. She would be the go-between both with the Board and actual household workers

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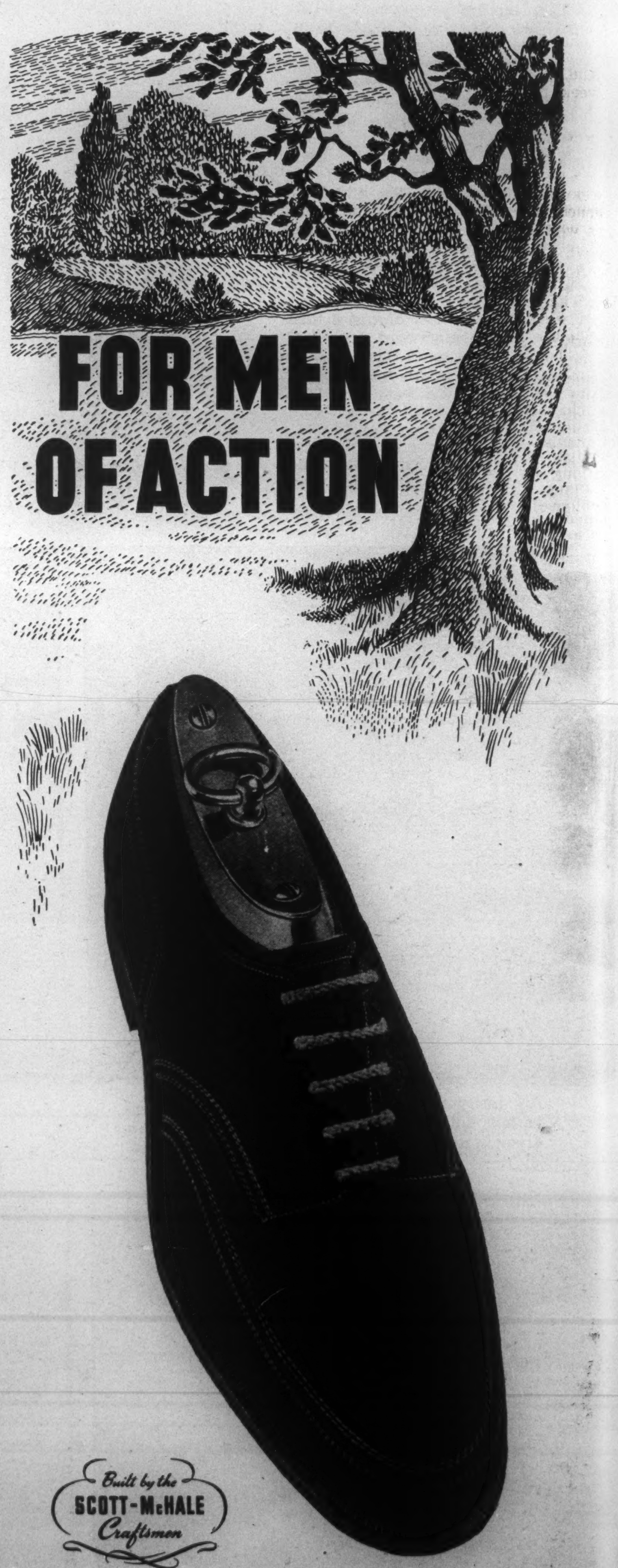

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themselves and with the householder or client and the employee or H.H.O. worker. No worker would be enrolled on the staff of the H.H.O. without assurance of prior training and experience and personal character attestation, all to a prescribed standard.

Incidental but important would be the assurance of a uniform, both street and service, and a distinguishing symbol. These outward and visible signs have a quite intrinsic value in the development of a sense of unity, dignity, responsibility and that esprit de corps which at once engenders and sustains morale.

The H.H.O. workers — and this is a radical suggestion — would not be engaged or remunerated by the householder. They would be engaged and paid, according to different grades and schedules varying with their qualifications, by the local H.H.O.

Pay Routine

The householder, desiring help, would make her contract with the H.H.O. for the duties, hours and days for which help was sought and then arrange and pay the H.H.O., *not* the worker, accordingly. She would not be guaranteed any one worker all the time or for all duties. For instance, she would be assigned a different worker, naturally, for service at a meal or tea or for three days of spring housecleaning. But, in most cases, it would likely prove feasible in practice to utilize the same group of workers in the same city blocks, while a town or township unit would naturally have fairly self-contained personnel, varying only with the different types of work done.

As with the V.O.N. it would be part of the contract of the worker with the H.H.O. that she accepted her assignments from her supervisor. But she would have the right of appeal to a Service Supervising Committee in any case where she felt her assignments were discriminatory. Otherwise, her remuneration being on a fixed scale, the basis of her work would not affect her earning power.

Payment for services would be on a cost-plus basis, calculated as are V.O.N. costs, on an hour's unit of work in each area in the preceding year. And, here also, a novel departure is suggested. That cost would be met, as of a nursing visit, in whole from the payment of the client of the H.H.O. or in part by the client and in part from a private or public agency, varying with the circumstances of the individual home.

Where household help was sought in a home in receipt of family allowances, mothers' allowances, old age or unemployment allowance, the request would have to come from the public authority making the grant into that home, and it would have to assure full payment for the household help, presumably from the allowance income.

Local H.Q.

Most important as an essential element in such an experiment would be the operation of the H.H.O. in each area from a central hostel, or, in large cities, from unit hostels which would contain office and registry facilities and also living accommodation for staff, particularly for those who took night duty. By operating a general H.H.O. registry, the office would serve not only personnel living in and therefore with off-duty living, recreational, etc. facilities, but also those H.H.O. workers who might prefer to live at home or in their own quarters.

The budget of the H.H.O. would eventually be drawn from its own earnings, as it would charge a registry fee, according to a fixed schedule, from both employers and H.H.O. staff. It would charge maintenance costs to H.H.O. staff living in. But in its initial and experimental stages, it is suggested that both public and voluntary funds might be sought for lease of quarters, furnishings and operating costs for some demonstration units for a period of two to three years.

As to centres for experiment, three or four occur as likely to offer most of the elements of success. There is Halifax, with long traditions of a fine and gracious way of living, like Quebec with records of households served through many generations from the same family or district. There are homes, too, of low income and grave need; there is a splendid strong middle class; and there is a constant flow of girls from the rural areas in to the city in search of occupation.

There is London, Ontario. This is also a city of good tradition and report, with an unusually large stratum of families of comfortable living and with a good level standard of industrial workers' homes, supported by numerous plants of moderate size. The city also affords an unusually wide group of women in office work, business and the professions.

Trial Cities

Of the larger cities, Winnipeg stands out pre-eminently as offering nearly every type of placement for household employment, and recruiting possibilities, both urban and rural. Most of all, no city in Canada affords a more capable group of practical and energetic women, singularly unified in their community outlook and effort. Edmonton is a gateway city, offering the stability of a civil service and a university in a diversified setting for an experiment which would serve a community without great poverty and with much comfort if little great wealth.

Of the towns, a score could be chosen at random: lovely Chilliwack, with its forward-looking people in a diversified valley; any one of the Okanagan centres: Yorkton, energetic and balanced in its economy; Portage la Prairie, one of the most enterprising of all the prairie centres; and almost any of the county or shire towns of the eastern provinces. Of the smaller cities, Galt is almost perfect for such an experiment, but then it, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Summerside in Prince Edward Island are about as happy, picturesque and wholesome as any modern community can hope to be.

Of rural areas, one of the Annapolis counties, or the splendid Devon area of New Brunswick, a unit in the Eastern Townships, or any of the "Loyalist front" from Brockville to Queenston would promise well.

The decommissioning of so many W.R.C.N.S., R.C.A.F.(W.D.), and C.W.A.C. barracks, Y.W.C.A. and other canteen and war service buildings, seems to render this a propitious moment for a venture that could do no worse than fail in breaking the block between a congested demand and a stagnant supply of women for household work in Canada.

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Many are already skilled tradesmen, and many have a sound foundation of skills on which wise employers may build. I know of no better man-power supply in the world than the men and women from Canada's armed forces.

H. D. G. Crerar,
General

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OTTAWA LETTER

Federal Machinery for Amending Constitution Needs Overhaul

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE resolution asking the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North America Act so as to introduce a new system of distribution of federal members in the House of Commons having been approved in both Houses by a substantial majority, it will be forwarded to Westminster and presumably acted upon in due course. It gave rise to a lengthy discussion in both the Commons and the Senate, and was the occasion of a vigorous protest from the Duplessis government in Quebec.

On the face of it the proposed reform is nothing more or less than the restoration to the House of Commons of the principle of representation by population—a principle which the draftsmen of the British North America Act undoubtedly thought they were permanently incorporating into the statute, but which, because of a curious construction of the 5 per cent reduction-in-population clause, had ceased to operate. It would, as the decades went by, have resulted in increasingly grotesque and inequitable representation in the House.

The most serious sufferer from the inequity which was growing up was the province of Quebec. Had the change not been made, the redistribution based on the 1941 census would have given Quebec only 65 seats as against Ontario's 82, while a mathematical application of "Rep. by Pop." would have made the ratio 65 to 73 or 74. Quebec was being deprived—*vis-à-vis* Ontario—of seven or eight seats to which she was entitled on the basis of her population.

Moreover, taking into account the projections of future population of Canada by provinces recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it was quite possible that in another twenty or thirty years Quebec might have passed Ontario in population and still had only 65 seats as against Ontario's 82.

The curious thing is that if the government at Ottawa had clung rigidly to the British North America Act, it could have gone ahead decade after decade redistributing seats according to Section 51, and neither Premier Duplessis nor anybody else could have contended that anything unconstitutional was being done; whereas when it takes the sensible and fair way out of asking London for an amendment which will straighten out the growing inequity, it is attacked from several quarters as flouting provincial rights.

Is there any doubt that *legally* the Parliament at Ottawa could have gone on decade after decade applying the provisions of Section 51? The provinces had never before said it had not that right; and indeed the language of 51 specifically endows the Parliament at Ottawa with that power. Section 51 says *"the Parliament of Canada"* shall readjust from time to time the representation of the provinces, subject to certain rules. Section 52 empowers the Parliament of Canada to increase the number of members, "provided the proportionate representation of the provinces prescribed by this act is not thereby disturbed."

No Encroachment

There is no reference to any consultation with the provinces, still less any reference to consent or unanimous consent of the provinces. Had it been possible to restore true "Rep. by Pop." by the use of Sections 51 and 52 as they stood—and at least one strong argument was put forward that it could be done—no possible cry could have arisen that the government at Ottawa was violating provincial rights or encroaching upon provincial authority.

Those who have opposed the action of the Dominion Government, in asking Parliament to approve a request for an amendment to the British North America Act, have carefully explained that it is not the actual reform in distribution which they are opposing, but the procedure of seeking amendments to the British North America Act without consulting the provinces.

The defence of the Ottawa government to this charge is along the following line: there are amendments and amendments. Some affect the rights and interests of the provinces. This is not one of them. This is a matter of the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons. It is a matter which normally comes within the scope of Sections 51 and 52 of the B.N.A. Act, where the Parliament of Canada is specifically empowered to make changes from time to time. All we are asking, in effect, is a clarification from London.

Moreover, the Dominion Government can point to precedent. Several times in the past the B.N.A. Act has been amended in order to change the representation in Parliament and in no case has the prior consent of the provinces been sought or obtained.

However, this whole incident, including observations made during the debate by members of the Federal Government—in particular Hon. L.S. St. Laurent's disturbing reference to the section of the B.N.A. Act which guarantees bilingual rights—has focused attention on the issue of provincial protection against federal encroachments, and it serves to emphasize a serious weakness in the nature of Canada's constitution: namely, that no provision was made when it was created for any procedure of amendment.

Desirable Procedure

Had such a procedure of amendment been codified, it may be taken for granted that it would have distinguished between minor, technical amendments and substantive amendments, between those which were wholly within the purview of the national government, and those which could not be sought without consultation of the provinces. It would almost surely have provided that certain fundamental categories of change could not be made without the consent of two-thirds of the provinces; but equally it would have set at rest the full right of the Parliament of Canada to seek amendments on a wide category of matters without consulting anybody else.

From time to time agitation is renewed for the introduction of formal machinery by which Canada's constitution can be properly amended, with all the customary safeguards against undemocratic change, but at the same time assuring, what is quite as important, that living needs of today are not to be frustrated by the dead hand of the past. In his now classic paper of 1931 on "The Compact Theory of Confederation," Norman MacLeod Rogers deplored the failure of the Fathers to provide means whereby the constitution could be amended from time to time without incurring needless friction between the Dominion and the provinces.

In 1935 a Special Committee of the House of Commons was set up "to study and report on the best method by which the British North America Act may be amended so that while safeguarding the existing rights of racial and religious minorities and legitimate provincial claims to autonomy, the Dominion Government may be given adequate power to deal effectively with urgent economic problems which are essentially national in scope."

This Committee sat and made recommendations, but unfortunately very little ever came of it. The succeeding ministries at Ottawa apparently despaired of the slow process of finding agreement among so many conflicting factors, and elected to seek reform by fiscal rather than constitutional means.

But recent events suggest that the problem today is even more pressing than it was in 1935, and the government might be well advised to call a constituent assembly or some similar body to draft an amendment to the constitution which would provide suitable machinery, eliminating the present uncertainty and continuous sources of friction between the provinces and the Dominion.

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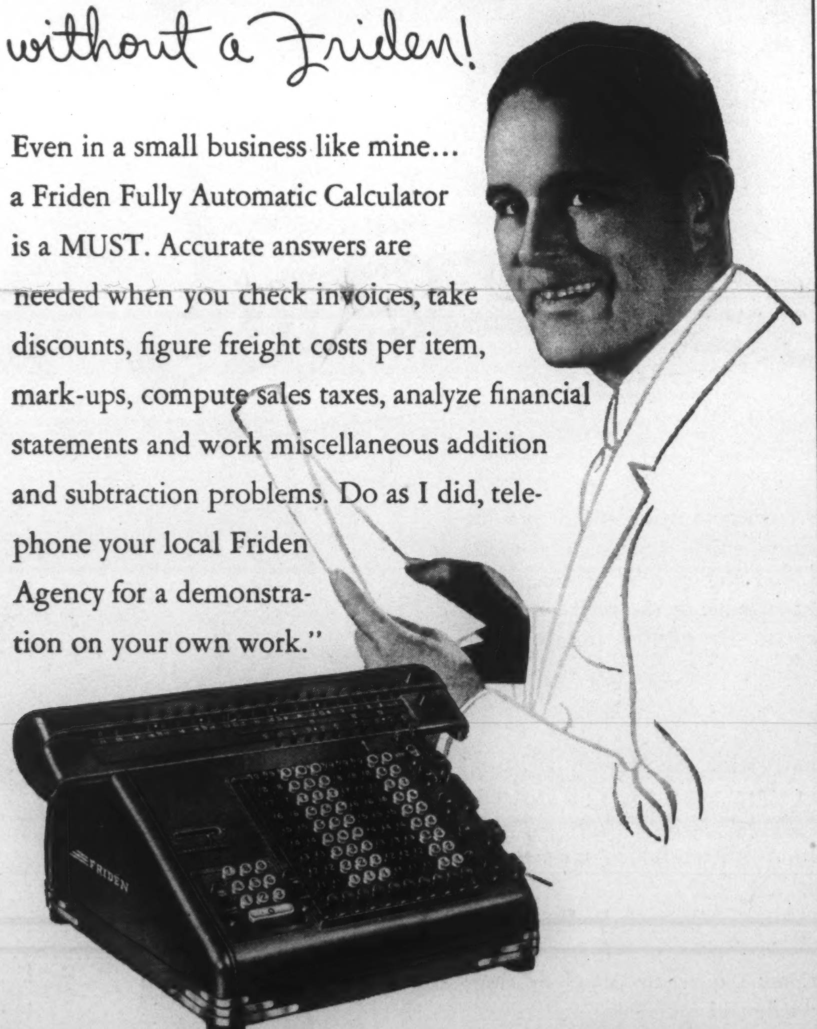

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WASHINGTON LETTER

U.S. Boom May Extend into 1948; Then a Possible Depression

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

MY American neighbor who is shopping for a farm down near Leesburg, Va., so that he'll have a haven for the next depression, far enough away from Washington for safety from atomic bomb attacks, isn't just an isolated citizen, so far as this kind of thinking is concerned. There's a feeling that the U.S. is definitely in for a depression period, after wartime business expansion and reconversion shortage markets have receded to something like normal levels.

Long before a national newsmagazine conducted its recent poll on "Boom or Bust," this phrase was on the lips of fellow correspondents at the National Press Club. I remember staying up until 5 a.m. arguing the possible extent of a depression, and there seemed to be, among those taking part, a concensus that a "Bust" was bound to come. That was two months ago.

While there are those who believe that the business cycle will bring hard times, there's an unshakable American conviction in most people that the Republic is strong enough to weather another slump. Nevertheless, there is a cautious desire, obviously bred of experiences in 1929 and thereafter, to be ready for the time when the economic graph takes a nose dive.

We are mostly concerned in this article with economics, rather than war, but there is a suspicion in the minds of more than one American, that war with Russia is not an impossibility. This prevails despite assurances last week from Russian Ambassador to Washington Nikolai V. Novikov that there is absolutely "no basis" for war between the two countries.

Mr. Informed Washingtonian, who is a man with good contacts in Government and in the press, informs me that we can expect "year and a half to two good years, then look out!"

Crystal Ball Gazing

This is an off-the-cuff and purely spontaneous estimate of future business prospects. Yet, strangely, it conforms to more formal predictions that a boom might reach its peak between the first quarter of 1947 and the third quarter of 1949, and that a depression may come around the third quarter of 1948. It is gratifying that polls on the probability of a depression show a preponderant conviction, that, if and when it comes, it will not be nearly as severe as that which followed the 1929 market crash.

So much for the pollsters. During the past week, Washington received a report from A. Ford Hinrichs, retiring head of the Bureau of Labor Stastistics, who had delayed his departure from government to prevent a labor nominee from succeeding him. He definitely predicted a "boom or bust" unless effective price controls are restored. At this writing, passage of effective controls, let alone any form of an O.P.A. bill, is in the lap of a divided Congress.

The man who has studied the rise in the living cost since 1940 has a reason for opposing a labor successor. Labor unions questioned his estimates, and claimed they did not show the true increases. When the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. together studied prices, they concluded that living costs had risen more than 45 per cent during the time that the bureau's figures showed only a 23 per cent increase.

Regardless of who was correct on that issue, Dr. Hinrichs has been as close a student of living costs as anyone in Washington, and his comments on the subject are worthy of study. In his letter of resignation, Dr. Hinrichs referred to the disturbing official forecasts made some time ago that there would be large-scale unemployment after the end of the war.

The Administration tried to use these figures to persuade Congress to enact the "full employment bill" and other legislation. For example, the proposal made back in 1944 by Senator Harley Kilgore to enact complete plans for the transition from war to peace, was sidetracked completely.

In reviewing his bureau's work, Dr. Hinrichs informed Labor Secretary Schwellenbach that "the contribution which gives me greatest pleasure. though not our most important achievement, was our advice to you the day after V-J Day to seek to dissuade the War Manpower Commission from issuing a forecast that 6,000,000 people would be unemployed in December, 1945. I am sorry that you did not succeed in your efforts to squelch this bad guess."

Industry's successful absorption of returning G.I.'s, coupled with provision for many thousands of others in colleges and training courses under the G.I. Bill of Rights, apparently had completely justified Dr. Hinrichs' action, at least up to this time. If the predicted depression comes, the figure might be correct, but the time will have been two or three years too early.

Old Farm Problem?

First governmental agency to "stick its neck" out on a "boom or bust" prediction, is the Commerce Department, which has stated that farm prosperity "should continue at least until well into 1948." After that, it hedges, "there is no assurance that the old farm problem—lack of adequate markets and hidden farm unemployment—may not again appear."

American farmers, during the war, enjoyed a 200 per cent increase in net income, piling up savings of $10,000,000,000 in government bonds and cash. However, the draft and profitable war work cut into the farm population from 1940 to 1945, and it dropped by 5,000,000 persons to 25,000,000 or 18 per cent of the U.S. population. Despite this, the net income from farming rose from $5,600,000,000 to $14,800,000,000.

The picture today is not as rosy. Farm land prices have gone 69 per cent above 1939. However, "there is as yet no evidence of any extensive back-to-the-farm movement" even by veterans who were drafted from the farm areas, according to the Commerce Department.

Another admission that inflation may be more than a threat is the warning by Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder that if there is a sharp rise in prices, through abolition of price control, there will have to be an increase in tax rates asked by the Administration for 1947.

The new Treasury chief, who took over when Secretary Fred Vinson was named Chief Justice of the United States by President Truman, has promised that no new tax levies will be proposed for 1946, but he warned:

"If prices get too far out of hand, the Administration may ask an increase in taxes on individuals and corporations when Congress meets after the first of the year."

American retail business showed a commendable desire to maintain control over prices when the O.P.A. bill died and Congress wrangled over terms of proposed extension bills. Even into this present week after a second week-end without any O.P.A. controls, there has been a concerted effort to "hold the line", although wholesale prices have reported 20 per cent jump.

Fumbling

The present plight of O.P.A. which has prompted Canada to take necessary precautionary steps to keep possible American inflation outside of her borders, is traceable to some extent to cabinet fumbling, which was just as far off the mark as that 6,000,000 unemployment figure.

Besides any ineptness in handling reconversion, there is the fact that business, in settling down to a peacetime program, is bound to lose its war-stimulated prosperity.

How industrial "paper empires" were able to obtain fabulous war contracts with pressure on the War Department from Congressmen is alleged in current revelations before the Senate Committee Investigating War Profits. The operations of one combine, the Erie Basin Metal Products Company, of Illinois, have been discussed in the committee and the F. B. I. is searching for evidence.

President Truman has "given the green light" on this investigation. It is reminiscent of his own Truman Investigating Committee, which through its probe of war contracts early in hostilities rocketted him into the national limelight and to the presidency. The latest revelation is that "15 fabulous middlemen, not one of whom could have manufactured a bullet for a .45, drew down fantastic fees for negotiating lend-lease contracts."

These Congressional disclosures are cited merely to demonstrate that, whatever the authenticity of these charges, much of the war boom business is hardly likely to be able to reconvert to peacetime.

American prosperity apparently hinges on the fate of the O.P.A. The increases that were piled up, in prices of foods and clothing, and in rents, during the brief "de-controlled" period, seem to indicate that the sky will be the ceiling if there are no controls. Some Congressmen still think otherwise and want to abolish O.P.A.

Price Administrator Paul Porter precipitated another week, at least, of price control debate, when he objected to the compromise extension bill that Senator Alben Barkley had nursed up almost to the point of passage last Friday.

Ex-Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, former head of O.P.A. who resigned when the agency died, is so disgusted with Congressional failure to continue price controls, that he is off on a holiday, and will likely decide to run for Senate in Connecticut.

Despite Porter's objections, there is growing Democratic Party backing for the Barkley compromise bill, and ultimately a pricing formula will be passed that the Administration will accept.

Whatever the solution of these current economic problems, the economic and fiscal controls provided in legislation passed during the Roosevelt regime, will doubtless enable the U.S. to weather a tough economic storm. If Mr. Truman muffs the reconversion job too badly, it will provide an opportunity for the Republicans to step in during 1948 to try their luck. Just about that time it will have to be either "boom" or "bust". Perhaps the Man from Missouri will have the situation in hand then.

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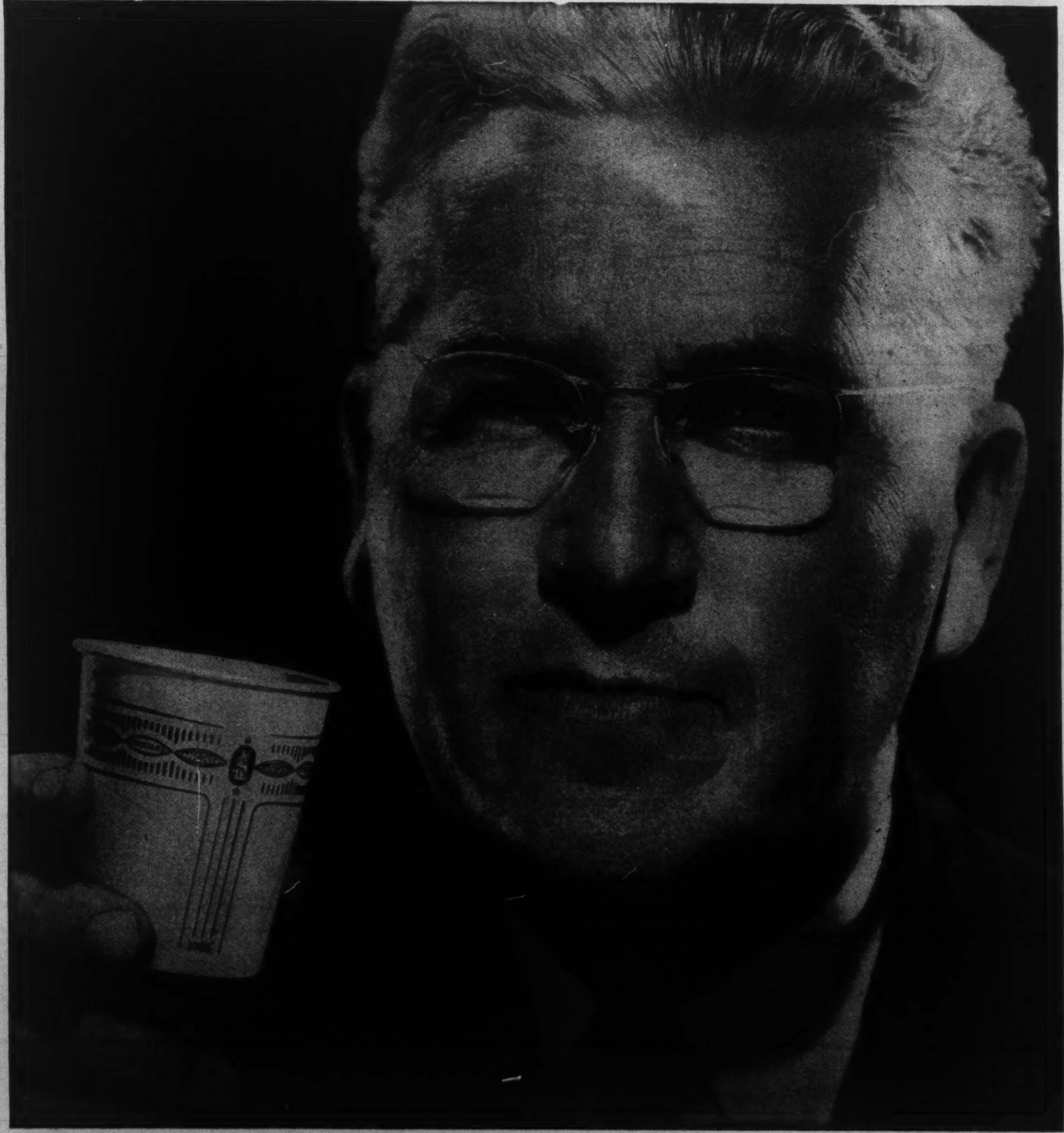

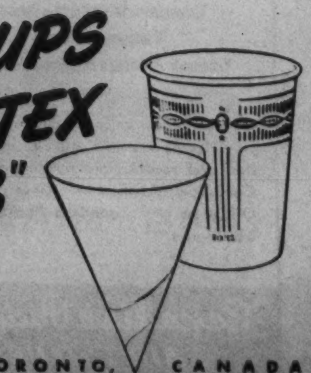

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

See Here, Mr. Editor!

By ARTHUR EVANS

IT'S a great mystery to me. These Gallup Pollsters run around the country asking if you still sleep in a nightshirt and when was the last time you saw an Airedale dog—but never a word about letters to the editor.

This letter-to-the-editor business is rapidly becoming Canada's favorite indoor sport, and it's high time the experts, these same guys who can tell you how many left-handed Yo-Yo players there are in the country, found out why.

For instance, the other day a body wrote to a western daily and advocated the use of the atomic bomb to lower the Rocky Mountains, so that the moisture laden winds of the Pacific could distribute their benefits over the prairie provinces. Now anything they do with the atomic bomb and the Rocky Mountains too for that matter is okay with me, but it might be interesting to learn where this particular correspondent buys his opium. You don't dream up a lulu like that on a diet of cucumbers and sour milk.

If Grandfather had a pet peeve he took it out on the horses and said nothing. But then in Grandfather's day anyone who read beyond the harness section in the mail order catalogue was considered an intellectual.

Folks with troubles nowadays sit down with a couple of thousand sheets of foolscap and tell their favorite editor all about it. The reasons for this are rather obscure. Some medical men identify the mania as a purely physical ailment, engendered by a subtle agency in the printers' ink itself, but this theory—and theory it is—just won't stand up. I have a brother who is a linotype operator and the only letter he ever wrote in his life was an apologetic note to the local constabulary, explaining that he had borrowed the horse and not stolen it.

An exhaustive search of Sweeney's Lending Library failed to produce a single authoritative work on the subject. However, it would appear that persons who write letters to the editor can be classified with reasonable accuracy into certain definite "types". Uncle Charlie used to say there were only two kinds of people in the world: (a) those who write to the newspapers, and (b) those who would like to but lack either the guts or the postage. With all due respect to Uncle Charlie the statement is only substantially correct. There actually are some individuals who feel no desire to "sound off" via the editor's mailbag. Since they are few in number, they need not concern us here. And now for the types.

Number one on the list, and familiar to us all, is the "Firster". This is the chap who invariably sees the first robin, the first pussy-willow, the first snowflake and considers it his civic duty to inform the rest of the community of his discovery. Whenever Mother Nature trots out a new star our friend is there in a box seat waiting to mark its seasonal debut. It must be a matter of acute regret to these Firsters that they weren't on hand to witness creation as recorded in the Book of Genesis. In their department that would have been a real scoop.

A CLOSE relative of the Firster is the "Show-off". This guy grows the sproutingest vegetables, the bloomingest flowers and the growingest grass in town, bar none. The newspaper accounts of his backyard triumphs are frequently embellished with pictures and identifying captions that go something like this "Mr. Smith and his prize pumpkin—Mr. Smith is the one with the hat on". And don't think the identification isn't necessary!

Next comes the "Crusader", the kind of person who walks into the side of a brewery wagon and then can't get home fast enough to fire off a 1500 word blast on the evils of drink. With the Crusader the cause, right or wrong, is the big thing. This field was once considered the prerogative of militant females, but of late the boys have been getting some of their own back with a brisk campaign for long handled shovels and a return of the 40 ounce jug. However, not all Crusaders are of the belligerent variety; namely, sweet old ladies who want the Panama Canal turned into a wading pool for underprivileged children. Here, too, we list the armchair strategists or Monday morning quarterbacks who, now that the war is over, come through with their own sure fire formulae for a brave new world.

Another regular contributor to the beef column is the "Moaner" or "Anti-Everything Boy." This bird has no use for the country or anyone in it and what's more he doesn't care who knows it. The Moaner is extremely catholic in his criticism and in this respect at least plays no favorites. Whether it be a needling of local political small fry or a few snide remarks on the way the Prime Minister parts his hair, the Moaner is right in there punching from the opening bell.

His female counterpart generally confines her nattering to such social outcasts as "great hulking brutes who monopolize street car seats" and "brazen hussies who paint their toenails." If the moaner is running true to form, his contribution will be baited with the customary and juvenile postscript, "I dare you to print this!"

Now and then a Moaner comes up with a fresh and original beef, but the majority of them operate from a rut that resembles the Grand Canyon.

OF all the amateur journalists none provides the reader with more downright belly-laughs than the "Heckler". He operates in the following manner. Mr. A writes into the newspaper and complains of the stuffy street cars. B, our Heckler, takes a hand and suggests with uncommon good sense that by merely removing his overcoat A can travel in comfort. Not to be outdone A replies that he doesn't own an overcoat. Well, then, asks friend B, why doesn't A open a window? Obviously rattled but still under control, A points out the rather pertinent fact that the windows are nailed down and concludes with the observation that things have come to a pretty pass when a citizen has to carry a claw hammer in order to insure himself of a breath of fresh air.

At this point the editor usually deals himself in and declares stuffy street cars a dead issue, with a polite footnote to the effect that A and B can conclude their differences in a dark alley if they so desire but not through the medium of his public charge. Although I have never heard of an exchange of this type playing out its final scene under the big oak at dawn with seconds standing by, it is entirely possible.

NO TREATMENT of this subject would be complete without a brief reference to the Anonymous Letter Writer or "Snitch." The fact that anonymous letters find their way, and rightly so, into the nearest waste-basket just doesn't seem to register with the die-hards who persist in writing them. A psychiatrist with a standard set of square pegs and round holes might conceivably find a reason for this but he is the only one who could. To insure secrecy the anonymous letter is composed, with many a Machiavellian chuckle, after the other members of the household have gone to bed. The Snitch, frequently a frustrated facsimile of Caspar Milquetoast, pens his contribution, affixes a very mysterious, "From One Who Knows," and then sneaks out in the dead of night to drop it undetected (he hopes) into the corner mail box.

When his letter fails to appear in print, the Snitch comes to the conclusion that he is being discriminated against and that "Freedom of the Press" is just an empty phrase.

The Snitch's opposite number is the rugged individualist who persists in signing his full name and address to whatever he writes, despite his wife's threats to leave him because she can no longer face her bridge club friends while Junior's little playmates are openly sneering about "that screw-ball old man of yours what writes to the newspapers." Under conditions like these it takes a strong man to resist the urge to hide under a *nom de plume* and give his address as a vacant lot in hell's half acre.

Last on our list, and perhaps the least, are those editors who write highly complimentary letters to themselves and represent them as bona fide reader comment. This practice, regarded by adherents of the honor system as a scurvy bit of subterfuge, is engaged in only by those independent souls who wish to consolidate their position without enlisting the familiar device of marrying into their publisher's family. When one considers the appalling percentage of publishers' daughters who are a dead ringer for the old man himself, the alternative method of ensuring one's weekly pay check is seen for what it truly is, the lesser of two evils and by far the more preferable expedient.

THEN, too, the average editor is a much and often wrongly maligned individual, and in circumstances where it is not always politic to maul the needler in direct fashion, he can, by adopting the identity of a fictitious contributor, vent his spleen in full and satisfactory measure without prejudice to his own position.

So much for people who write letters to the editor. It is not known whether or not they are permitted to continue their activities on the other side of the vale. But it's a certain cinch that many of the initiate don't waste any time in finding out. If it so happens that the dear departed are afforded the same literary latitude they enjoyed (and abused) on earth, the results would make for reading both weird and wonderful. Old Nick would be swamped with complaints concerning the heating arrangements, while in the upstairs department some crack-pot would be sure to have something to say to the Editor-in-Chief about that surly knave Gabriel, "who persists in practising on his damned trumpet when others of the chosen are trying to sleep!"

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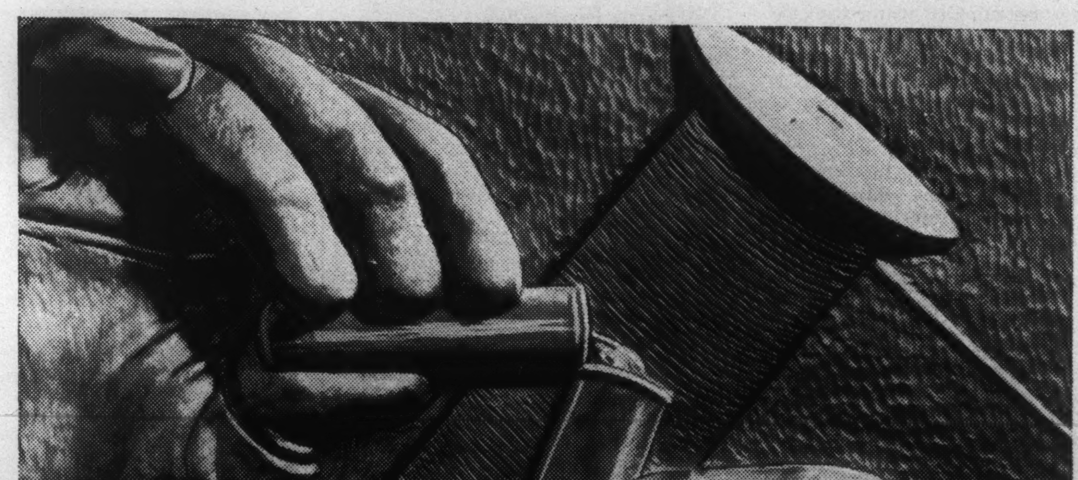
THE LESS IT SHRINKS · · THE MORE WE'LL EXPAND

Little business grows big by little improvements—and much planning. The makers of woolen goods used to say of their product, "The less it shrinks, the more we'll expand." And now comes news that a new process is being developed to make woolens 90% to 95% unshrinkable.

Here's yet another example of that improvement which constitutes progress . . . yet another step forward in the progressive realization of the aims of Canada's Textile industry . . . which includes many small enterprises as well as the large, nationally known organizations . . . more than 1900 plants employing about 160,000 Canadians. It's an example chosen at random, but typical of the progressive improvements in Canadian enterprise.

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Balkans Would Benefit If Danube Were Free

By MURRAY OULTON

Recent suggestions, supported by the U.S. and Great Britain, that the Danube be made a mid-European international waterway, drew Russian controlled press retorts "of another example of Yankee imperialism."

Perhaps internationalizing the famous grey (not blue) river might help solve economic and political frictions indigenous to the Balkans. The Danube also has been a traditionally tough political boundary. Charlemagne called it his Eastern Frontier.

Recently Austria's Communist Boss Ernst Fischer repeated one of his favorite observations: "The Danube flows east." From anyone else a trite remark, in this case its significance probably was recognized by and drew approving nods from the Kremlin.

THE Danube is looming large in political considerations these days. British and U.S. proposals that the famous network of waterways be made international drew Russian condemnation. The Soviet prefers to see individual Balkan countries along the Danube retaining national rights and strict control of traffic, at the same time making little effort to hide its own interest in the political future of those nations. Some form of economic federation might solve the problem of the Danube valley.

There is a lot of truth in the saying attributed to the Austrian, Ernst Klein: "The Danube is Europe's river of Destiny."

Quite apart from the political aspect the Danube is a river which would rank as one of the greatest natural features in the whole of Europe, having a profound influence on the lives of the people living in its valley. It is great in every aspect—physical, political and economical. From the earliest days of European civilization it has been closely associated with the destinies of something like a dozen peoples.

The Danube ranks as one of the world's mightiest waterways. It has a course of some 1,800 miles, reaching from Germany to the Black Sea, and flowing into it are no fewer than 300 tributaries. Between them they drain almost one-third of a million square miles, equal to one-tenth of the area of Europe. Starting as an insignificant stream the Danube eventually empties into the Black Sea in a great wilderness of a thousand square miles of swamps and marshes, the haunt of hosts of waterfowl, and through which navigable channels have been cut.

Artery

The course of the Danube takes it through Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania. Its paramount importance in the economic life of Eastern Europe is evident from the case of Rumania alone. Before the war two-thirds of that country's imports from industrial Europe reached it via the river, and along its course there are approximately a score of important harbor towns, such as Bratislava, Vienna, and Budapest.

As one would expect, the river valley has been, down the centuries, the scene of many struggles for power. The Romans were early there, constructing notable engineering works at the famous Iron Gates. The Danube has been a traditional boundary. The East has met the West there on many occasions. The Avari, Huns, Magyars and Turks, all attempted to break into Europe through the valley. Charlemange named it his *Ostmark* (eastern frontier). Today again, forces from the East stand along the Danube.

Bratislava has, in recent years, been tremendously improved by the Czechs, who made it their chief port. Historically, it is notable as the place where the Hungarian kings were crowned. The spot most closely associated with English history is the castle of Durenstein, where, after being captured in Vienna, the doughty Richard-the-Lion-Heart was closely confined by Leopold of Austria for more than a year. Every schoolboy knows the legend of his discovery by the minstrel Blondel.

The river had to be cleared of numerous obstacles to make navigation possible in many stretches, for no vessel drawing more than two and a half feet of water could make progress along it. About the middle of the last century much work was carried out, enabling vessels with a nine-foot draught to navigate it, and just over 50 years back Hungary spent another $10,000,000 in improving the waterway.

Agreement?

In ordinary times there is a very great flow of traffic on the Danube, wheat, barley and maize, fish, and other foodstuffs, besides petroleum, tallow, hides, salt, and timber being moved in enormous quantities. Under international agreement the river was open to the traffic of all nations and there was a first-class pilotage service.

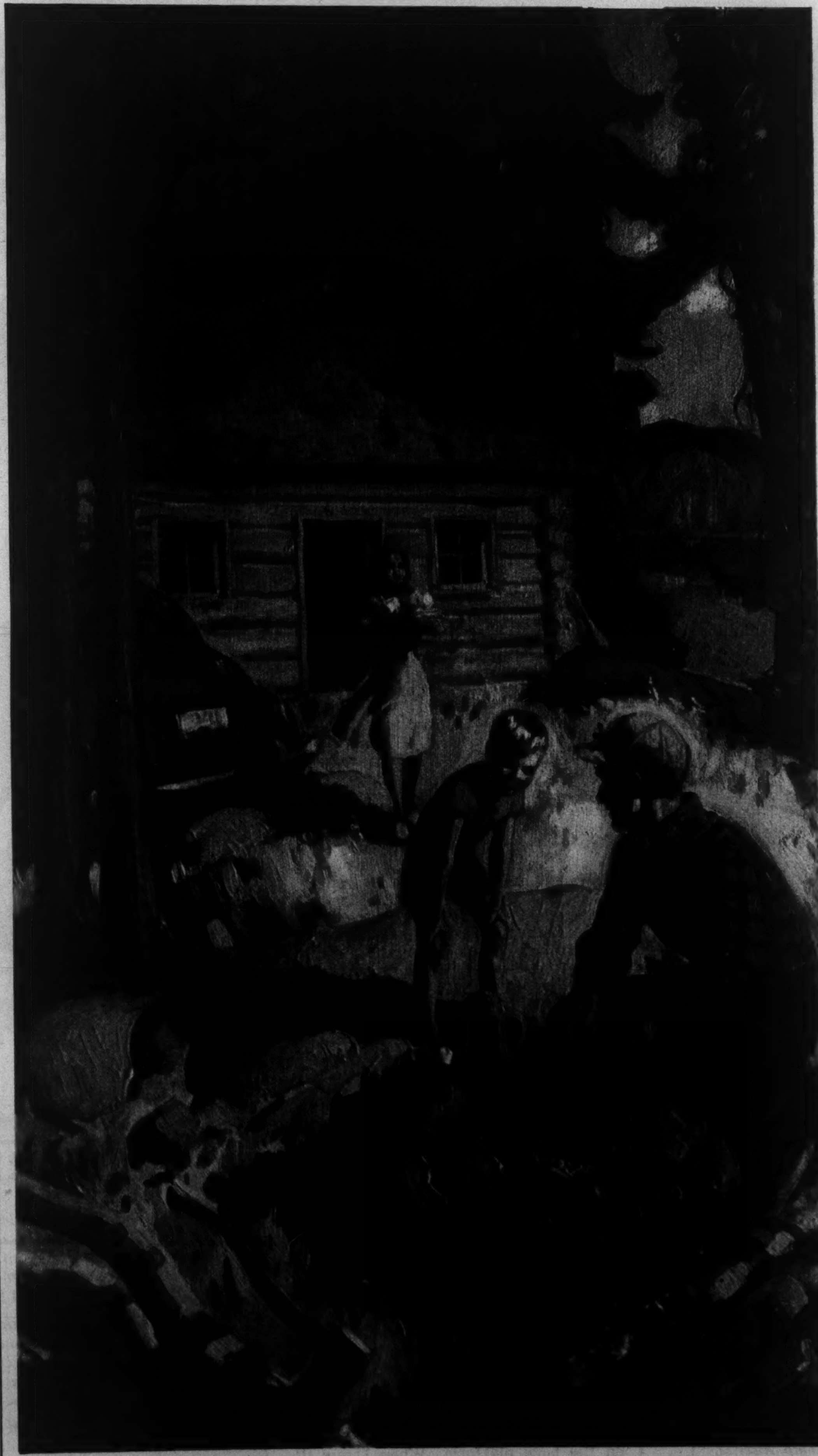
Naturally the Nazis endeavored to throw a strangle-hold over the whole of the Danube basin. They effected a number of barter agreements enabling them to ship agricultural products and Rumanian oil to the Reich. Unfortunately for the other partners to the agreements, they were often foisted off with such unwanted commodities as pianos and mouth organs.

One of their schemes for tightening their hold over the economic life of South-Eastern Europe was the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal which Goering hurried forward, and the construction of a big harbor on the Danube at Vienna.

Britain, too, had important interests on the lower reaches of the river in particular. For a considerable portion of the trade there was carried in British bottoms.

The Danube's system of waterways is unparalleled in Europe. These, combined with roads and railways, formed a wonderful transport web in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. From the point of view of trade and commerce the break-up of this Empire was a grave loss to that part of Europe.

Perhaps a new economic federation will prove to be the solution to the Danube problem, when the many difficult obstacles confronting the peace-makers are eventually solved.



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THE WORLD TODAY

A Tale of Two Cities -- London and Paris in Sharp Contrast

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Paris.

THE Golden Arrow is running again between London and Paris, as a first instalment on the promise contained in the big sign at Victoria Station: Deluxe Services to All Parts of the Continent. But, although hundreds are now making the trip daily, by the time the traveller has been through the ticket line at Cook's, made the mad round of the consulates for visas, and persuaded the Bank of England to part with a few francs, he cannot help but feel that a trip to the Continent today is still both a struggle and an adventure.

Most of the travellers appear to be lured by the wonderful promise of a vacation in Switzerland, away from all the restrictions and food shortages and dull workaday round which have hemmed them in for years. Some are on business, others are headed for old haunts in Paris, and still others on the mission, sombre or happy, of hunting for relatives or renewing old friendships.

In the seat facing me was a Scottish miner, a proud veteran of the 51st Highland Division, who confided that he had been saving for three years to make this trip to visit a French family which had loaned his platoon a son to guide them to St. Nazaire in the evacuation of 1940. He had taken the boy home with him then, and the latter had joined the British Army when he was old enough. Now the Scotsman was going back to spend a month working in the fields with his French friends. Would that there were more such personal Anglo-French alliances!

The start of the journey was fair enough. The Golden Arrow has been gayly repainted, has elegant pullman cars (a deluxe equivalent to our parlor cars) and comfortable First and Second Class coaches, as well as the Trianon Bar. It flew swiftly southward over the fine, electrified system of the Southern Railway, between the rows of bombed-out homes which testify to the ordeal of "courageous Croydon."

The feeling of adventure heightened when we slid into Dover marine station. I vividly remember walking past this station in early 1944, while shells were being exchanged across the Channel and our motor torpedo boats were out on wild raids by night. A faded poster flaunted the derisory advertisement: Cheap Return Fares to the Continent.

Here was the station, still standing. And there, as the boat slid out into a Channel freed of the grip of the Hun, was Dover, standing out in all its historic beauty, in the brilliant sunshine. And here we were, actually crossing to the Continent, after seven long years. The boat had been returned from its war service in parts unknown; the furniture had been pulled out of the warehouse where it had been piled in 1939; and everything looked exactly the same as I remembered it on this same crossing just a fortnight before the war.

Shambles

In little over an hour, we were in Calais. It used to be as picturesque as Dover in its way, and just as reeking with history. Now it is a shambles. The only landmark remaining is the unique town hall tower. The harbor itself is only a mass of twisted, tangled, rusted wreckage, interspersed with great concrete redoubts and heavy pillboxes built to repel a landing that never came. Docks, sheds, factories, houses — all are smashed flat.

The station has been rebuilt, however, and painted a cheerful cream color, and beside it was drawn up the French section of the Golden Arrow. Obviously made up of the best coaches left to the French, some of them bravely reupholstered in a cheap brown felt material, it was inadequate to the crowd and even some with First Class tickets had to stand in the corridors the whole way to Paris. Before the war First Class passengers — and they were rare enough, so good was Second Class — travelled like lords, were shown deferentially to their seats—their expensive luggage handed in with care.

The plunge into France was exciting. Why was it that one looked with new interest at the bomb damage, to which one had long become accustomed in London, and what was there about it which made it look so different? It was because it had been *our* bombs which did this damage, and because, with the evacuation of most of the French civilians and the unconcern of the Germans, it had not been cleaned up as it occurred, as it always was in London.

Bang On!

Most of our bombs had been aimed only too accurately. But all along the now restored and re-ballasted right-of-way you could see where sticks of four had fallen wide, leaving splashes of churned-up, chalky subsoil which the plow will be long in erasing. One particular effect of the bombs was striking. Whereas London's great damage was done by fire, attested to by the innumerable burned-out, blackened houses dotted all through the city, most of the damage in the Pas de Calais had evidently been done by high explosive. The wooden rafters of many houses which hadn't been completely destroyed stood out bare, the tiles blown completely off them by the blast effect.

As the miles clicked away, the ruined factories, steel mills, roundhouses and cement mills of Boulogne, Abbeville and Amiens filed past in an endless, doleful procession. Only a small fraction of all this ruin has been repaired. But a start has been made, and the bright new red tile roofs of hundreds of houses, the patched brick walls of a number of factories and many railway sheds, and occasional completely reconstructed buildings are eagerly welcomed by eyes saddened and wearied by desolation.

In between the built-up areas, too, there are long vistas of beautiful countryside which, happily, there were just not bombs enough to destroy. And these carry a cheering promise of a bountiful harvest, and a reminder, mile by mile, of what a neat and industrious farmer the French peasant is — that little man whom the visitor to Paris is prone to forget makes up half of this nation.

This new harvest, a French companion assures me, will do more for the country than a new government. And as I soon found out, fresh vegetables and luscious fruit are already brightening up a diet made extremely slender by the tragic failure of last year's crop due to drought — a hardship which seemed bitterly undeserved to the French.

Still Paris

Soon the wheels began to click "Paris, Paris, Paris"; though the Scotsman insisted it was "Thruppence a mile, thruppence a mile, thruppence a mile!" We pulled into the Gare du Nord, and soon were standing out on the street, our baggage piled about us, looking for transportation and not knowing quite what to expect.

Any who still had in mind those bicycle-propelled "taxis" made familiar in wartime pictures were quickly reassured. There were real taxis, though not enough of them. There were busses, the same old green-painted ones, with everybody riding on the back platform. When I saw a young couple on a passing bus kissing, quite oblivious to their fellow passengers, I knew that Paris was still Paris.

The Hotel Scribe, subject of some vivid dispatches when the war correspondents occupied it, I found restored to private hands, quiet, well-managed, and far better staffed and in general more comfortable than the hotel I had stayed at in London, at the same price.

It was now late evening, and after a wash-up I headed out and without another thought climbed aboard a bus in the Place de l'Opéra for the Latin Quarter on the left bank, to see what changes there had been in the Paris that I knew best. As I stood on the back of the bus rolling down the Avenue de l'Opéra, through the arches of the Louvre, across the Jardins de Tuileries set off by a beautiful sunset, and over the Seine past the Institut to the Boul' Mich', I was in a trance, a trance which endured all through the next day.

The return to Paris had a far greater impact on me than I had imagined. Let all those who love this city be reassured, and shape their plans accordingly! It is as magnificent, as strikingly beautiful as ever, and by next year should be very much like its pre-war enchanting self, on the surface, at least. There just is no other place like it. It is incomparably the finest city in the world, planned on such a grandiose scale, executed with so much imagination, cared for and endlessly embellished with so much love.

I suppose, from a purely practical point of view, the French should neglect the huge parks and innumerable gardens of Paris this year, leave its museums closed, and concentrate on more useful things. But, well, they are French, and beauty draws a high priority with them. It is, to them, one of the "necessities."

So they groom their Paris, as though she were the most beautiful of their women. And the Parisian women make a really brilliant effort to groom themselves, as though that, too, were a really important matter. I don't doubt that it is, to the French, and that this combined effort has an important effect on the national morale. Certainly it is a highly pleasing one to the visitor.

It sets Paris off in the sharpest contrast to London, something which is a topic of discussion among all persons passing between the two cities, but a contrast which should not be drawn in a manner invidious to London.

There always was a great difference between the two cities, the one so bright and spacious, the other cramped and rather sooty. But when one thinks back, from the vantage point of Paris, to the long

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indomitable struggle of the British, a struggle which rescued these people while it saved themselves; to the patient endurance by the British of a regime of austerity while they successfully recapture export markets for the long-run good of the nation; to their self-discipline, their spirit of playing the game fairly, the public confidence in the rationing system (did not Princess Margaret Rose choose a length of suiting the other day, remarking that she had the necessary coupons?) and the high standard of honesty which precludes a black market, it takes a good deal of the glitter from the Paris scene.

No Favorites

During the fortnight that I was in London, no one ever suggested to me that there was any but the official rate of exchange for dollars. I was never in a fine restaurant but that the menu was presented strictly according to the wartime regulation that there could be no more than three courses, at a maximum price of five shillings, or $1.10. If you could resist the attention of the wine steward—knowing that the establishment probably could not continue operation without its profit on wine—you actually could lunch as well as the richest person in London, for the prescribed $1.10. Talking with the poor and the well-to-do, I found complete confidence in the rationing system, no matter what they thought of its restrictions.

Here in Paris, the first time I walked around the corner for a cup of coffee, a man sidled up and offered me double the legal rate of exchange, and I have been approached many times since, right on the boulevards. For my first meal I was taken by friends to a most unprepossessing-looking café in a working class quarter, which bore a sign on the window, Third Categorie, 34 francs.

What one can actually get for 34 francs I have yet to find out, though I shall. What we had, served on oilcloth, was beyond all comparison the finest meal I have tasted since I left Canada. It cost, for the two of us, with a bottle of vin ordinaire, 950 francs. It consisted, for a starter, of a salad of tomatoes and cucumbers, all the bread and butter we wanted, and a generous plate of cold ham and saucisson, with olives, onions and radishes. This was really a full meal, though I had been very hungry. Then followed a big plate of pot roast of beef, french fried potatoes and spinach. And finally a tart of fresh strawberries with the first whipped cream I've had in a year or more; and coffee with sugar.

Now, before anyone remarks that, if this sort of thing is going on here, it is senseless for people in America and Britain to ration themselves to ship food to Europe, I think some explanation is due.

Hangover

There are three main points which need to be made. The first is that during the occupation what is now black marketing was the thing to do. It cheated the Germans, and it allowed a great many people to live who might have starved. Unfortunately, a whole class has grown up, which has grown very clever at this kind of dealing, and which is unwilling to give up easy money for honest work.

This social problem is taken very seriously by many of the newspapers, and only a few days ago that good friend of Canada, André Siegfried, wrote a much-commented-on article in *Figaro* about the need to restore the nation's old reputation for honesty, and to halt the disastrous effect which the sight of people making a fortune in a few weeks has on all those who cannot make one in a lifetime of honest toil. As I write, the new Minister of Finance has announced a drive to stamp out the illegal dealers in exchange.

The second point is that the Germans ruinously inflated this country's currency by the flood of paper money which they had printed by Vichy to pay occupation costs. This money is circulating in great thick wads and stacks, competing for goods and food which have only recently become more available. Actually, under the circumstances, it is probably remarkable that the French inflation has not run away.

Prices for standard goods seem to be about eight to ten times what they were in Paris before the war. A standard bicycle, for instance, which would have cost about 400 francs before the war, is now 3500. Prices for clothes and novelty goods are without rhyme or reason, related only to the amount of paper money going about to purchase them. A woman's handbag costs as much, or more, than a bicycle.

The third point has to do with the food situation. When I tried out on a newsman who has worked many years in France a somewhat too-clever aphorism about Paris appearing as lovely as Vienna and as corrupt as Bucharest, and both those cities had died, he squashed me completely.

His view of the food situation was the French restaurateurs had managed with great ingenuity to feed their customers in spite of all the crippling regulations of the government. Standing with us—it was at the Dominion Day reception at the Canadian Embassy—was the former Finance Minister, René Plevèn, who incidentally worked in a copper plant in Brockville during the depression. He nodded assent genially.

Dark Grey Market

To give a practical example: I was having a drink of iced tomato juice in a small café the next morning, with a young Parisienne who spent the middle war years in Ottawa, leaving here in '41 and returning in '44. She is now working on one of the bigger Paris papers. She said that when she came back she was revolted. She considered people like the owners of this café as black marketeers and profiteers. Now she has come to know them, and knows that they are fine, honest people. If they lived strictly according to the government regulations, they would simply have to close shop. But, instead, they have made some connections in the country where they get a little meat and butter, and so on, and they are able to feed their customers. I came back for lunch and had a delicious, not over-large, meal for 300 francs.

That is still far beyond the reach of the average little man here, making eight to ten thousand francs a month. And certainly something is going to have to be done to answer the bitter complaint of this majority.

There are many answers to this problem: time, a couple of good harvests, production, and steady government. The indefinite continuance of provisional government here, with its constantly shifting political combinations and the highest posts handed about according to party formulas and not national needs, has a highly disturbing psychological effect.

There is a great craving for a well-established government, but with it that old French fear of too strong a government. Discussion along these lines has swirled with new impetus about the figure of General de Gaulle, since his big speech at Bayeux last month, marking his re-entry into the political arena.

Meanwhile, all observers note great improvement here within recent months. The streets are roaring with traffic, quite as heavy as that of London, and as wild as Paris traffic always was.

In hundreds of bright shops downtown you can see a range of novelty goods and dress goods quite as great already, I believe, as the display on Fifth Avenue, New York, and beyond all comparison with unhappy London, which is depriving itself to sell to the world. I have no doubt but that when they adjust their prices, the French can develop a great world-wide export in these goods, product of their highly developed imagination and artistic sense.

Here is a fascinating display of the enterprise system at work, with its best and worst aspects highlighted. The restarting of all these private enterprises and the profusion of handsome goods which they are producing is a triumph of a sort. No such variety could possibly be produced under a system of complete government regulation.

Yet the evidence which one sees in all the poorer sections of Paris that the nation's energies would better have been concentrated first on necessities, the run-away prices, and the flaunting of luxury in the face of extreme poverty, argue—if that were needed any more—that in complex modern society some plan, some regulation, or certainly guidance, is absolutely necessary.

In Britain rigid control has stifled enterprise to a great extent. Here enterprise has run away with itself, to the neglect of necessities. The social laboratory could provide few more striking contrasts, or more interesting material for study and speculation. But when all that is said, when anything and everything has been said about the British and French, one has to remind oneself that the two peoples have always been quite different in character, and are therefore bound to pursue different ways and find different solutions.

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DS-46

SHOPS OR AGENCIES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Foremen Can Be Helpful Force in Management

By C. J. DONALD

Of the many problems confronting industrial management these days, one of the most dismaying, states this writer, is the current thinking among foremen of joining unions. Management insists that foremen are part of management. But many foremen feel that management has made them the forgotten men of industry. They have received little information, confidence or authority from management. Discriminated against in pay, they have often been made the scapegoat in differences between employees and management.

It does seem, however, that many large plants are calling men foremen whose duties are really those of senior operators and involve none of the essential functions of management. These men might or might not join unions. True foremen should be taken right into management.

INDUSTRIAL management, expecting to find its labor troubles over at war's end, has received a number of exceptionally nasty jolts lately. Not only is industrial peace and harmony a long way off, but, worst shock of all, many foremen are joining foremen's unions. Foremen! Key men of management! How can industry function if an important segment of management is enrolled in an international union?

The problem is hardly likely to become acute among the industries organized long ago by the old-line craft unions. Their foreman usually have held union cards for years. Becoming foremen, habitually they retain a connection with the union through their group insurance and other benefits.

It is in the "industrial" type of union organization where there is argument about the rôle of foremen. The reason for this divergence may be found in the history of industrial unionization on this continent. Prior to the appearance of the C.I.O. fewer than ten years ago, industrial unionization had made little headway in America. During the lifetime of the C.I.O., there has been an unprecedented improvement in the lot of the average factory worker. Call this coincidence if you will, the fact remains that a large number of workers, including foremen, credit the unions with the improvements which have taken place.

The Old-Time Foreman

The position of a foreman in 1936 was far different than his position today. He was at that time the lord supreme of the mill. He hired and fired at will, usually without question. Top management believed that "the foreman must be upheld—even when wrong". The foreman was the "Bull of the Woods". His word was law. He carried a bony pair of much-used fists and a dirty tongue as his stock in trade.

When the union movement swept the country, foremen and management lined up on one side, the men on the other. In those days, foremen were not merely representatives of management, they were all the management the average factory worker saw. Where management was disliked or mistrusted, usually the foreman was hated. Thus, it was established early that foremen were not acceptable as union members.

As the wave of industrial unionism swept on, management found itself wrestling with the unfamiliar problems of collective bargaining. The succeeding years have been uneasy ones for foremen. Collective bargaining tended to by-pass them—bring the union in direct contact with top management. When agreements were signed, wages and working conditions were governed by a set of written rules. No longer had the foreman power to decide that Joe should be paid more than Bill. There were almost no decisions involving his men which he was permitted to make by himself.

An even harder pill to swallow came soon. In attempting to run his department in the old-fashioned way, almost immediately he ran into a "grievance". In the old days, men didn't have grievances. They liked their jobs or they got out. Now it developed that almost anything which affected the men in the plant in any way was likely to result in a "grievance". The foreman was summoned into a court-like committee, asked to justify his action.

Practically all grievance cases were directed against the foreman, since he was the representative of management with whom the men came into contact. Even when he didn't originate policies, he was responsible for their execution. He was the person blamed by the man on the floor.

Top management, on the other hand, had undergone quite a change in its thinking. It had to accept the fact that the union had tremendous power. Only by cooperation with the union could the plant function smoothly. Under the circumstances, grievances usually were settled against the foreman. Frankly, the foreman felt he was being treated unfairly. He felt he was right in many cases decided against him. Besides, it must be remembered that top management was responsible for the actions of its foremen. Often, it had made a point of appointing hard-boiled foremen. It had insisted on "efficiency" in its operations. The foreman was trying to carry out instructions.

Now he found many of his actions repudiated by the men who gave the orders. Top management tried to operate as close as possible to the old line, but without a serious breach with the union. There was a tendency to allow the foreman to become the fall guy when things went wrong.

That was the first change in the foreman's position after collective bargaining. Next he was stripped of many powers and authorities. Hiring, firing, rule-making and discipline became functions where he had to act in conjunction with the personnel department. In the meantime, production became ever more technical, increasingly controlled by engineers. The foreman's function on the production line became something of a

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go-between, transmitting instructions from the technical men to the operators. Even planning was handled from the office.

The old-time foreman's job didn't exist any more.

In the meantime, top management assured foremen that their job was increasing in importance, responsibility and prestige. The new-style foreman, it was said, was the administrator of a department — a far more important person than his leather-lunged predecessor. Maybe so, but the increase in responsibility was not always apparent.

Executives insist that foremen are a part of management. They argue that management cannot function if management is split in two groups— one of them unionized. However, it may be questioned whether these executives have made a consistent attempt to treat all foremen as management.

Forgotten Men

A large plant may have hundreds of foremen who tend to be industry's forgotten men. Only the top dozen have a voice in framing policies, or real insight into the reasons for any specific course of action. Most of the foremen know only slightly more about the company's business than the men under them. They are asked frequent questions which they can't answer. Often, they get a large part of their information about the affairs of their plant from union stewards. Too frequently, the union is informed of changes ahead of foremen. How can men be considered a part of management under such circumstances?

The foreman has a complaint regarding pay, too. Differentials between foremen and men were set up long ago. In those days, men's pay stopped whenever operations were interrupted for more than a few minutes. Men might be on a short work-week. The foreman was paid for more hours, at a rate about five cents an hour above the highest paid man in his group. The foreman received holiday pay, was not docked during brief sicknesses. On an annual basis, he received considerably more than those under him. In recent years, changes have occurred.

During the war, men always had a full work-week — often with lots of overtime which brought their cheques above those of the foreman. Holidays with pay are now the prerogative of all. Most workers have some form of health insurance. Foremen's salaries have not advanced proportionately to hourly rates.

The plants where foremen are interested in joining unions are large ones with dozens or hundreds of foremen. Grievances develop among foremen and there is no grievance procedure set up to handle them. The result is that foremen may feel that they lose both ways. They can't win against those under them in a grievance case; they can't win from their superiors because of the lack of grievance procedure for them.

Foremen's Insecurity

Desire for security is a strong factor in any tendency toward unionization. At the present time, junior foremen feel particularly insecure. Many expect to be demoted. When a union man is demoted, he steps down one notch. But the foreman is not a union man, and the union argues that he should go back to a job no better than he held before he became a foreman. Desire for security leads foremen of long service to wish for seniority protection such as union members enjoy. Another reason for a feeling of insecurity is that foremen feel they may be dismissed or demoted for a mistake or misdemeanor which would be overlooked in a rank-and-filer. They feel that union membership would increase their job security.

Industrial management is not going to welcome unionization of foremen. Under the circumstances, perhaps it would be sensible for management to analyze the reasons for its objection. If it is opposed merely for the reasons that it has always been reluctant to accept unions, maybe it should consider the futility of resisting the inevitable. If it is convinced that management cannot function effectively when split into two groups, one owing allegiance to a union, perhaps it has valid grounds for its objection.

However, if that is indeed the case, maybe it would be wise for management to look over the facts regarding the people it classes as foremen. If large numbers of them are closer actually to the men on the floor than to management, if their duties resemble those of operators except that they are responsible for a group of machines rather than one machine, if these men are not concerned in making policy, in hiring, firing, promoting, demoting, giving orders, administering discipline or any of the other real functions of the management group—then it it possible that it would be wise to drop the pretence that these people are a part of management.

In such a case, it might be expected that those who seek the protection of a union would find a place within the union which represents the rest of the people in the plant.

There remains, then, the group of foremen which the executives feel belong definitely in the ranks of management. These men must be treated as a part of management to such an extent that they are convinced that they are indeed members of the management. This means that top foremen must be treated with more consideration than ever before. It means that they must be told more about the problems of management, its forecasts, its policies, its aims.

If this is done, the foreman's union problem will disappear, for there is no union now in existence which attempts to appeal to people who are genuinely a part of management.

Thus management can take its choice. It can sit back and talk about the fact that foremen's unions are unthinkable — and feel hurt and disappointed when it finds it has to deal with one. Or it can make an immediate and continued effort to ensure that all those whom it feels belong in the true ranks of management are convinced that such is indeed their natural place.

ELECTRICAL ETHEL

PERHAPS the easiest way to place Miss Ethel Merman for such luckless mortals as have not seen her on the stage would be to ask them to imagine the kind of woman Botticelli never dreamed of, and Blake would have been unable to draw. Come to think of it, there's nothing Kate Greenaway about Miss Merman either. Or of Whistler's Mother, for that matter. She is as much of a poster as she is of a person. A poster? More accurately, an electric sign, and the most dazzling one to be seen on Broadway since the disappearance of the old Wrigley ad.—John Mason Brown in the *Saturday Review of Literature*.

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U.N.R.R.A. Is Feeding Devastated Ukraine

By ALEXANDER WERTH

Here is a report on U.N.R.R.A. supplying Belo-Russia and the Ukraine with food, seed grain, medical supplies and farm implements. The Ukraine was once called the Soviet Union's "bread basket", but war devastation, a poor harvest, snowless winter, and exceptionally dry spring have deprived it of the title. Now the district itself needs help, and prospects for the next harvest are only 50 per cent.

A week ago the U.S. House of Representatives passed the bill continuing the U.N.R.R.A. appropriation, but with an amendment prohibiting use of the funds in countries refusing free reporting of relief activities (i.e., Russia).

Kiev.

I HAVE spent the last fortnight in and around Minsk and Kiev, the capitals of Belo-Russia and the Ukraine, which are also the headquarters of the respective U.N.R.R.A. Missions, one headed by affable New York lawyer Richard B. Scandrett and the other by Marshall McDuffie, able Lease-Lend man, who worked during the war in the Middle East.

Belo-Russia is now a terribly devastated country of ten million people, stretching from the upper reaches of the Dnieper to the borders of Poland. This is a land of marshes and forests, where over three hundred thousand partisans were active during the war—where every single town is eighty per cent or more destroyed — where flax-growing, the country's main wealth, has not returned to normal—where cattle are down to twenty-five per cent pre-war—and where in many hundreds of villages most people are still living in dug-outs, while in the towns the people live two or three families per room.

U.N.R.R.A. is doing valuable work here. The bulk of the town population is receiving its meat and fat rations from U.N.R.R.A. supplies, apart from bread, cereals and sugar.

Gratitude

The Belo-Russian authorities, including Foreign Minister Kisselev, are expressing the greatest gratitude and appreciation of U.N.R.R.A. help, which is also creating among the people much goodwill towards the United Nations, especially America.

On the farms U.N.R.R.A. seeds are playing an important part in restoring agriculture, notably clover. Since the purpose of U.N.R.R.A. is "rehabilitation," there is nothing inconsistent in the policy in these areas of refraining from slaughtering local cattle, which in Belo-Russia anyway is extremely low, though up to sixty-six per cent prewar in the Ukraine. But here, too, it is considered a "crime" to kill young animals, and a minimum of slaughtering will be done till the autumn.

In Belo-Russia and the Ukraine, villages in the main do not receive U.N.R.R.A. food. But I saw orphanages and hospitals in Minsk—these stood among acres and acres of rubble that was being cleared away by German prisoners — which thrive largely on U.N.R.R.A. supplies.

For urban restoration nine small British power-stations, from 17 scheduled, are on the way, and, although there is disappointment that 1,200 tractors have not arrived in time for the spring sowing, Belo-Russians hope they will come by the autumn.

U.N.R.R.A.'s problems in the Ukraine, where U.N.R.R.A. is not expected to do more than give "first aid" compared with the stupendous reconstruction problem lying ahead, are substantially different — as is the Ukrainians' approach to U.N.R.R.A.

Criticism

Whereas Belo-Russia in general is very pleased with the twenty-one million dollars' worth received so far from the total of sixty-one millions for the year, Ukrainians are critical that only fifty-nine million dollars' worth from a total of one hundred and eighty-nine millions has so far arrived, and, when asked to sum up, the main complaints of the Ukrainian Government spokesman (M. Vasili Khomiak) were:

> Of ninety-five thousand tons of fats, only little over eight thousand had arrived so far, and fats are badly needed in the industrial centres. None of the industrial and agricultural equipment asked for has been sent yet. Consumer goods such as cloth were of "wretched quality." The penicillin plant which U.N.R.R.A. was going to set up had not been set up, and nobody knew when it would be set up, if at all.

Regarding food, the whole problem leaves a somewhat confused impression. Meat and fats are unquestionably short, because slaughtering is discouraged. The Government is anxious to build up livestock in the next few years to pre-war level. Furthermore, cows are being used as draught animals and are unproductive.

Many Kiev shops distribute meat and fat rations in U.N.R.R.A. goods —which are not very popular, particularly "army-spread" butter, useless for cooking.

The countryside on the whole is living well, though many areas are seriously worried about the harvest; winter crops being poor, and the summer crops in the lap of the gods, after an exceptionally dry April, May and June.

Machinery Needed

Industrial and agricultural equipment is really badly needed to make many devastated towns and cities more or less habitable. They asked for forty million dollars' worth of house-repairing machinery, water-pipes, cranes, power-shovels, trucks, and fifty emergency power-stations, and nothing whatsoever has arrived.

They say they made plans, and that while these U.N.R.R.A. supplies were a small thing compared with the immense reconstruction tasks of the Ukraine, they had a "strategic" value during the first year of post-war reconstruction, and much was being held up because the stuff had not come.

The reply of Marshall MacDuffie, head of the U.N.R.R.A. Mission, is that American production problems are much complicated by strikes. He also refers to the difficulty in placing orders, though most of the Ukrainian U.N.R.R.A.'s orders are already now placed, and points out that anyway it takes six to nine months for such equipment to be delivered.

He did not think there was strong reason for believing (which is what many here believe) that the political situation was causing the delays of U.N.R.R.A. supplies for the Ukraine, or a desire to discriminate against the Soviet Union.

Regarding fats, U.N.R.R.A. has had heavy all-round cuts in fats allocations.

There is the strongest evidence that the Ukraine will not be able to export grain this year. Not that every effort will not be made to increase production. The Ukraine collective farms are working extremely hard. Much of the area was sown by sheer manual labor, the greater part by horses and cows, some by tractors which survived the German occupation, and by a few new tractors.

Even so, only seventy-five per cent of the area could be sown, though this represents enormous progress over last year's fifty per cent. I have visited villages around Kiev, and

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there is a look of disappointment on people's faces.

"We've worked so hard, and may get only a little in return," one peasant told me. He said that he had seldom known such "damnable weather."

Weather Crisis

The winter crops in the parts I visited had been partly ruined, and the rest was not likely to yield more than thirty to forty per cent, and in some cases twenty per cent, of normal, even if there is a good rainfall in the near future.

The trouble began at the outset; an exceptionally dry autumn, an almost snowless winter, a heavy frost which killed much seed, then an exceptionally dry spring period. If there is plenty of rain in the next fortnight the summer crops will be first-rate, and maybe half or a third of the winter crops will be saved, but every delay in rainfall (there has been decent rainfall in the last week in only seven out of the twenty-six provinces) reduces the chances of bringing in even a good fifty per cent of pre-war harvest.

Despite much destruction, especially along the whole main street of Kreschatik, Kiev is dazzlingly beautiful in this early July, with its numerous gardens and ancient churches, its beautiful park, high on a cliff above the wide sweep of the Dnieper, and the immense flat steppes stretching far to the east on the other side beyond the low bank with its bathing beaches.

However, it would be wrong to imagine that the poor harvest in the Ukraine need radically affect the whole Soviet Union's food situation. The Ukraine is not the Soviet Union's "bread basket" as it was before the revolution.

Since then immense wheat and rye-growing areas have sprung up in the Volga country, Siberia; and others have developed more than before in the Don, North Caucasus and other parts.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Registration Cards Not Needed Now

By B. K. SANDWELL

IF THE Dominion Government cares at all about the degree of affection in which it is held by the citizens over whom it rules, it will now speedily revoke the laws or orders-in-council (we have forgotten at this distance of time which they are, and it makes no difference anyhow) concerning the national registration cards which every citizen is supposed to possess and to carry on his person.

The chief use of the registration cards at present is to provide the provincial liquor commissions with something on which they can record the fact that they have issued a liquor permit, and to provide the police with a charge which they often like to be able to lay against persons whom they have no other reasonable excuse for taking into custody.

It is no part of the Dominion's duty to facilitate the issuing of provincial liquor permits, and anyhow the Dominion is doing the job so badly that it is actually playing into the hands of the bootleggers. As for the police, they can always fall back on the good old charges of vagrancy and having no visible means of support.

The main objection to the registration card business as at present administered is that it results in one and the same action — the failure to carry the card on one's person — being completely ignored in the case of "respectable" people and made a matter of prosecution and fine in the case of people who are not so respectable. In the early days of the registration card we were once motored to dinner at the Rideau Club in Ottawa by two very brassy brass hats. The brass hat who owned and drove the car proceeded to park it on the Parliament Buildings side of Wellington Street, and in doing so had the misfortune to back it into the parked motor-cycle of a member of the Mounted Police. This naturally attracted some attention, and it developed that the owner and driver was carrying neither his driver's licence nor his registration card, and the other brass hat, who was in mufti, had no registration card either. The writer of this column was the only member of the party who was in full compliance with the law. Needless to say nothing was done about it, except that the driver was asked to get his licence and call at the police station with it at his convenience after dinner. But if we had been dining with, let us say, two prominent members of the Executive of the Seamen's Union the proceedings would almost certainly have taken an entirely different turn.

There is a very good case to be made for a compulsory and universal registration system, properly and efficiently maintained, and including autograph, photograph and at least one fingerprint. But in time of peace there is no reason why this document should have to be carried on the person, and nobody should be required to produce it except on the order of a magistrate, or when entering or leaving the territory of the Dominion, or when effecting an alteration of civic status such as that of marriage or divorce. But we see no probability of the Dominion setting up the kind of machinery which would be needed for this purpose, and there is no excuse for the maintenance of the hastily devised and amateurish system which has been left over from the early days of the war. No nation should be expected to carry on the person of its citizens and to produce whenever demanded, in the month of August, 1946, an extremely flimsy piece of paper which was originally issued in the month of August, 1940.

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LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

The GHOST Walks on Friday...

MECHANIC: Who are you? I never remember seeing YOU around here before.

STRANGER: Oh! I'm the Ghost — the fellow who brings your pay envelope. Here, take it!

MECHANIC: YOU bring me my pay envelope? How did you get into this?

STRANGER: I've been around here quite a while, but some folks don't look very hard. Remember those screws you turned out . . . the funny kind with the left-hand thread?

MECHANIC: Sure, I remember. They did seem wacky — who wants a left-hand thread? Say, you must be from that Bombay engineering company . . .

STRANGER: That's right. We bought your screws. And the money we paid for them is in your envelope now. My friends buy many more things you make.

MECHANIC: Your friends? How many more friends have you around this plant, Mr. Ghost?

STRANGER: Far more than you think. There's a gentleman from China who uses your parts in his rice mills . . . two from the Netherlands East Indies . . . another from Peru, and . . .

MECHANIC: Mm-mm. So that's where my wages come from. Look, Mr. Ghost, you and your buddies will stick around here, won't you? Perhaps there is something I can do to make it worth your while . . .?

STRANGER: There *is* something you can do. You can put your best work into each part you make. That will please us, and we will keep on buying more from you.

MECHANIC: Is there anything else I can do?

STRANGER: Yes, there is . . . but I don't like to mention it, because you people in Canada have gone without many things you like for a long time. But if you can share with us the things you make . . . right now . . . we will keep on buying in the future. That means your job will last.

MECHANIC: You mean . . . we can count on the Ghost walking every Friday? Plenty of employment?

STRANGER: That's right. Lots of work. See you next Friday, my friend.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Errors of Judgment at Geneva A Matter of Aftersight

CANADA AT GENEVA, Contemporary Affairs Series published under the auspices of The Canadian Institute of International Affairs. (Ryerson, 75c.)

THE League of Nations fanned the air because none of the members was willing to abate its sovereignty for the general good of the world. In this pamphlet, excellently ordered and carefully written, Prof. Eastman reviews the general position of Canada in the debates of the League and sets up the frame of reference within which our delegates moved. He writes with authority, since he served at Geneva for some fifteen years, and his strictures on Canadian policy are definite. In his introduction he writes, "Were the author assigned the task of appraising the part played by other nations at Geneva, his comments might be equally severe, but criticism, like charity, should begin at home."

Many of us whose knowledge on the subject has been cloudy must welcome this clarifying monograph.

•

The Great Invasion

OPERATION OVERLORD, by Commander Kenneth Edwards, R.N. (Collins, $4.00.)

HERE is an ordered and complete story of the Allied landing on the French coast, one of the most daring and dangerous operations in the annals of war. Five divisions came ashore on D-Day and soon the army of offence numbered five million men with nearly one million tanks and vehicles. Eighteen million tons of ammunition supported them.

The preparations included the construction of an artificial harbor with breakwaters and the laying of an oil pipe line from the Isle of Wight to Cherbourg and far beyond. In peace times such gigantic engineering experiments might have taken years if any government or company had been willing to undertake them. They were completed in a few months and so secretly that the enemy was completely surprised.

Over four thousand ships were used in the invasion, across seas sown with all sorts of mines and despite a raging storm. Then as the battle was joined the British and Canadian armies cracked the nut of Caen and Falaise and opened the way for the swift march to the Rhein and the final destruction of the German defence.

The book is official and has the approval of the Naval authorities. Moreover it is written with vitality and grace.

•

For Boys and Girls

By MARY DALE MUIR

THE CASTLE OF ADVENTURE, by Enid Blyton. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

LIGHT signals and strange clankings in the night, policemen concealed in ancient suits of armour with nothing but their eyes gleaming through, adventurous children locked in the secret chamber as the old castle falls in ruins when lightning strikes it! These are but a few of the incidents that, woven together, make as exciting a tale for twelve year olds as only readers of the author's earlier book, "Island of Adventure," could well imagine. Add to this the enjoyment of meeting again Philip, Dinah, Jack, Kiki the parrot, and Lucy Ann, and you have a tale of mystery and adventure to brighten the dullest day of the summer holidays. Dramatic black and white illustrations add further interest to the story.

•

Somewhat Historical

By W. S. MILNE

WITH CRADLE AND CLOCK by Knud Stowman, (Musson, $3.00.)

IMPERIAL VENUS by Edgar Maass, (McClelland and Stewart, $3.00.)

COUSIN FROM FIJI by Norman Lindsay, (Random House, $3.00.)

KNUD STOWMAN is a Danish-American who is at present chief of the Health Research Unit of the League of Red Cross Societies. He is 57 years old, and this is his second novel. Harper's, who publish the book, hail it as a "find". It is readable, but obviously the work of someone who though he has much worth saying, has not yet learned the most effective way of saying it. It is the story of Jonathan Kent, a doctor who came to New York in 1702, when it was a town of a few thousand people, to become its first obstetrician, or, as he was contemptuously called, man-midwife.

It is the story of his struggles for recognition, both for himself, as a legitimate medical practitioner, and of his specialty, as a necessary and indispensable medical service. Interwoven are a love story, some villainous machinations, commercial chicanery, and the fascinating figure of the mad Edward Hyde, Lord Cornbury, cousin of Queen Anne, governor of New York. There is enough material for at least three novels longer than "With Cradle and Clock", for Mr. Stowman has struck not one vein of rich ore, but several, none of which he develops fully. We are shown enough of Cornbury to want much more; the villainies of Cor never properly get started; and even the medical material, with which the author is most at home, is not fully realized from the story-telling point of view.

Thin though "With Cradle and Clock" may be in places, it is to be preferred to "Imperial Venus", which twangs one string for four hundred pages. It purports to be the story of Napoleon's younger sister, Pauline, and for all I know, maybe it is. The Napoleonic element in the story is conventionally handled, and neither illuminates nor distorts a familiar historical figure. But Pauline! Imagine a beautiful but unintelligent alley cat, a woman with the morals of a mink, and the mentality of a child of ten. Put her in a *parvenu* society, in the sequel to a revolution in which moral standards had shrunk and sunk, make her a princess, wed her to an impotent, make her the favorite of a dictator brother, and throw in a little suggestion of Byronic incest. Wrap it all up in a pseudo-philosophical veil of pagan mysticism, and stick a Canova nude on the cover. Penny arcade stuff!

"Cousin from Fiji" is not historical, unless the fact that it takes place in Ballarat in the eighteen-nineties makes it so. It is a delightful, occasionally raucous, generally robust, yet tender and understanding study of a lively young girl and her mother. It will appeal neither to prudes nor to the prurient. Cecelia and her daughter Ella, on the death of Cecelia's husband, a planter in Fiji, return to the family circle in Australia. This includes Grandma, a waning matriarch, Aunt Sarah, her suet-pudding daughter Florence, Uncle George and his whiskers. Once you enter the house on Soldier's Hill, you are plunged into one of the screwiest, rowdiest, and most tenderly satisfying stories I have read in a long while. Grandma starts the fun on page seven, when, as a gesture of protest at some imagined flouting of her authority, she locks herself in the outdoor privy, from which she has to be removed by the local carpenter. You feel that the first act is keyed too high; it can't last; but it does. The humor is vulgar, but its vulgarity does not masquerade as sophistication, and fundamentally it is an honest book — and a vastly entertaining one.

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3 *What KIND of insurance policy should you choose?* In addition to protecting your family, you may want to provide for your own retirement. You can get a policy which will pay the children's college fees. A Mutual Life representative can help you plan your insurance wisely . . .

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THE BOOKSHELF

Mahatma Ghandi, His Life and the Oddities of His Career

THE MAHATMA AND THE WORLD, by Krishnalal Shridharani. (Collins, $4.25.)

NOW that a practical compromise policy for the future government of India seems likely of adoption Mahatma Ghandi announces that he has grave misgivings. There is nothing new in that. With him misgivings are a constant; first with respect to his own soul and the meaning of his life, and then concerning the views and customs of others. Having a will of nickel-steel he has "followed his star" to the last limit. Poverty and chastity he has accepted with the enthusiasm of a mediaeval hermit, but one may doubt, respectfully, if his outward meekness is wholly free from the taint of intellectual pride.

That he is unique in his generation is admitted. While accepted by millions of Hindu folk as a saint he still refuses to accept the complete rigidities of caste. While his intellect is razor-keen and his sense of honor unclouded he is less than charitable concerning the honor of British statesmen.

For all that he is the most interesting of living men, and this story of his life by a fellow Indian, who is at ease in Western culture, is a rewarding book, not alone for its content, but for its literary grace.

•

The Weary Pattern

LAND, a novel, by Liam O'Flaherty. (Random House, $3.00.)

SEVENTY years ago a little Irish community was afflicted by a landlord who was continually expanding his holdings and evicting "undesirable" tenants. A Fenian, lately returned from America, took a shot at him, the bullet being deflected by an armored vest which the landlord wore continually. The would-be assassin was concealed from the constabulary in the kitchen of an English-Irish house. The owner of this house, financially decayed, had lately returned with his young daughter from France, where he had taken on a cynical-intellectual-unbelieving coloration, rather to the distress of his sister, the chatelaine of the house.

His sympathy is with the Fenians, but he suggests in place of direct action that desperate, indirect method of isolation, later known as the boycott, after the name of a land-agent of deserved unpopularity. The daughter falls in love with the young Fenian "on the run" and marches with him into certain tragedy.

The infinite capacity for unreason which has dominated Irish politics from time immemorial calls forth pity rather than sympathy. No government can exist there without being pestered by the anarchist fringe. And too often a hanged murderer is cherished by many people as a martyr.

But aside from the theme this novel is vital and moving. The characters are not mere types, but living individuals. The writing is superb, as is to be expected from the author of "The Informer."

•

Humors of War

MINOR RELAXATIONS, Further Pictures from *Punch* by Sillince. (Collins, $2.00.)

LIGHT-HEARTED drawings in a grim time by one of the ablest of social caricaturists. About a hundred pages of cheerfulness.

•

Vacation Reading

DANGEROUS HONEYMOON, by Alex Kielland. (Collins, $2.50.)

A THRILLER of uncommon quality. The situations have mingled humor and alarm, the English is smooth and gracious and the characters are not mere types sketched-in, but individuals. The adventures, frankly, are a bit of a strain on one's "believer" but what would you, in war-time? Scarcely anyone can fully believe authenticated fact.

•

Star-Studded Living

WE SHOOK THE FAMILY TREE, by Hildegarde Dolson. (Random, House $3.25.)

THE cheerful record of a growing girl in a small town family. At times it shows a straining for comic effect, as when the innocent in New York finds herself—with pride—as a lyric writer in a burlesque theatre.

•

Sneaking Up on Birds

BIRDS IN COLOR, by Walter Higham. (Collins, $6.00.)

HUNTING with a camera instead of with a gun is a rich experience. Here is a book on the birds of England which will fascinate any naturalist. There are 89 color-photographs revealing the nesting habits of many varieties. The bird-life of North America differs materially from that of Europe, but the text of the book cannot but kindle enthusiasm among our ornithologists, and perhaps send them out to follow the author's example.

•

The Nationalist Idea

PROPHETS AND PEOPLES, by Hans Kohn. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

NATIONAL feeling is a comparative novelty in the world. Civic or community patriotism was understood for ages. People thought of Rome, not Italy; of Vienna, not Austria; of Paris, not France. The spiritual unity of Europe was assumed by Erasmus, Locke and Kant. Then, as this author shows, differentiation began. In each country of importance some man of leading arose preaching the high merit of his land in comparison with all other lands.

In England there was John Stuart Mill; in France, Jules Michelet; in Italy Guiseppi Mazzini; in Germany, Heinrich von Treitschke; in Russia, Feodor Dostoevsky. Not that Mill was like the chauvinistic others. Oh, not at all! He was simply the prophet of liberalism which, as everyone knows, is God's plan for the world. To talk about it was a mission, to seek to infect India and other outlandish places was a crusade.

Each of the leaders mentioned, with his ideals and his manner of presenting them, is here described and his influence assessed. The book grew out of a series of lectures delivered by the author at Northwestern University and is wholly admirable. Mr. Kohn is a Professor of History at Smith College.

•

Touring at Home

THE ENGLISHMAN'S COUNTRY, Edited by W. J. Turner. (Collins, $5.00.)

TOURING in one's library before a cheerful fire is a rewarding business, free from the small annoyances of actual travel. Unfortunately one misses the odors which spice any real journey. Seasoned travellers know well that Oxford does not smell like Chicago, or Anne Hathaway's garden like the Luxembourg, or any of the other places in the Gazetteer like Banff-of-the-Rockies.

Here is a journey in England, richly illustrated by colored plates and black-and-whites, and as richly described by some of the most eminent of English writers. Edmund Blunden discusses English villages, an ideal subject for an idealist poet. Country houses, "the stately homes of England," are described by V. Sackville - West. John Betjeman writes of the cities and small towns, Leo Walmsley of the ports and harbors, Harry Roberts of gardens—an infinite subject—and Thomas Burke of English inns, the very names of which breathe history.

The lazy stay-at-home, having read this alluring book, will have absorbed much information and romantic feeling; perhaps more than the tourist "bus-ing it" from Carlisle to Exeter and then eastward to Dover.

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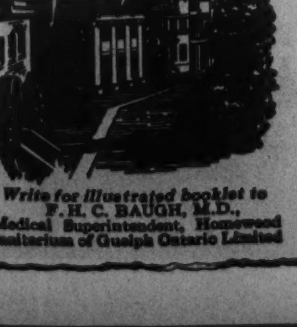
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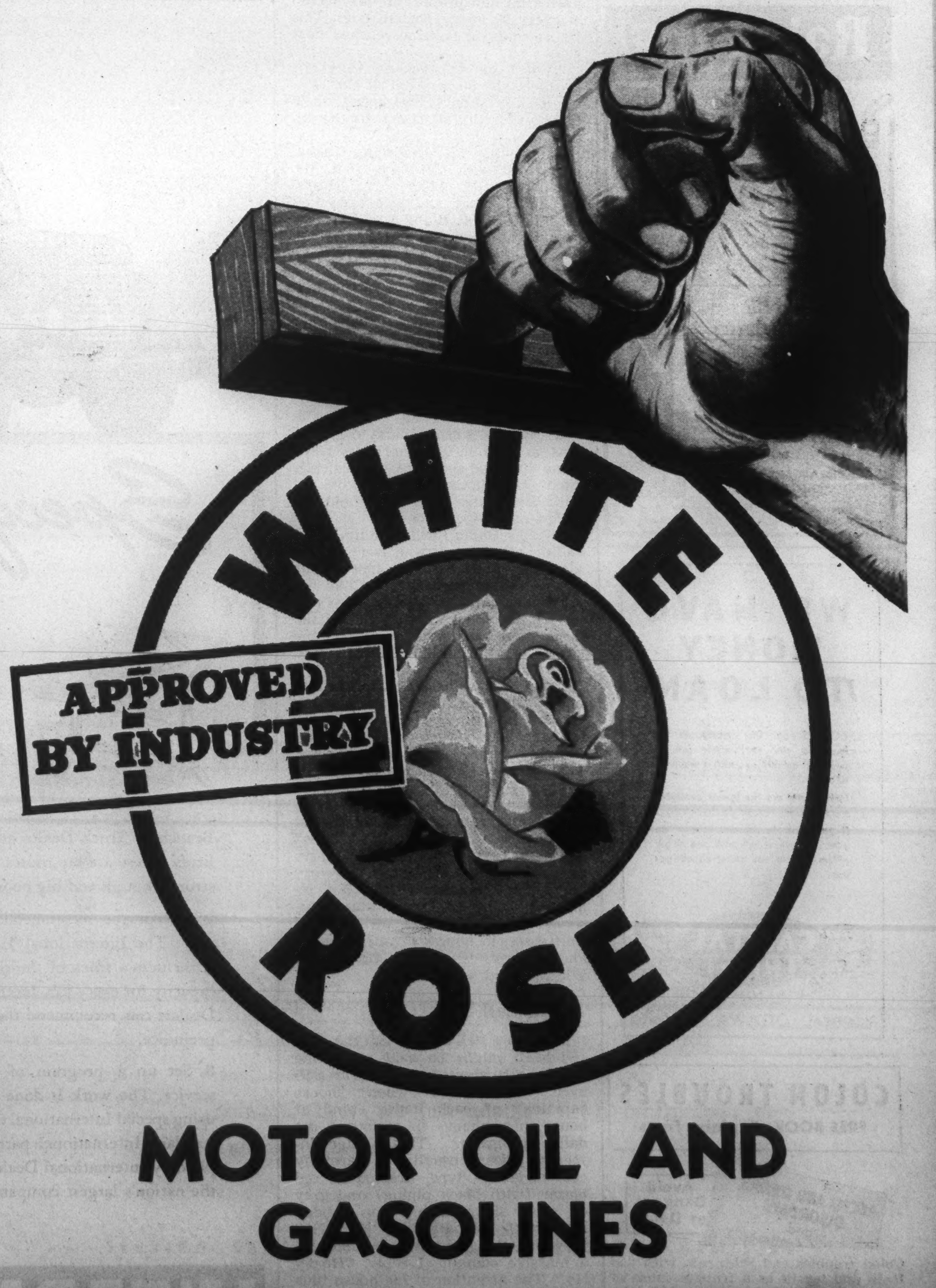

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Butlin Holiday Camps Are Winning Britons

By PETER DUFFIELD

In 1918 William Butlin, a returned Canadian soldier, worked for a firm which ran a holiday camp for its employees in Northern Ontario. He conceived the idea that such a camp would be a boon to British vacationers who would otherwise have to look to overcrowded seaside resorts. He later went to England and built a camp which combined hotel facilities with every kind of recreational activity.

This was in 1936. One camp led to another and Mr. Butlin became known as the camp king of England when the war put a stop to his plans. Now, he is building again and soon the whole country will be dotted with his camps. They are important, not as vacation centres, but because they attempt to give thousands of Britons a fuller social life.

ONE of the more unusual pictures of British postwar behavior is today on exhibition at three holiday camps on the East Coast of England, where the mass organized holidays of Mr. Butlin are now in full swing—and where the annual seaside safety-valve is bubbling at full pressure, not to say hi-de-hoing its head off.

The three Butlin "luxury holiday camps" at Filey, Skegness and Clacton-on-Sea, England will this summer accommodate something over one quarter of a million British holidaymakers, each paying an inclusive tariff for a week's all-in, seven-day holiday by the sea. The price is now £5 15s. 6d., and will rise to £6 16s. 6d. for a week in midsummer.

All three camps are completely booked up from now till mid-September; applications are being turned down at the rate of 1000 per week. And when Ayr and Pwllheli, camps built by Mr. Butlin for the Ministry of Supply during the war, are returned and prepared for vacationeers, it is likely that he will house half a million people, or one person in every 90 in the British Isles. This figure may, in fact, be reached next year.

"And I see no reason," says Mr. Butlin, "why 50 per cent of the British people should not spend their holidays at Butlin camps in the future."

Faced with this staggering Utopia, forearmed with the facts that Mr. Butlin recently called for £1,000,000 of public money and was presented with £21,000,000, that he will shortly become a geographic pin-point on the map of England when a new L.N.-E.R. station, now building, is called "Butlin's Camp," I have just made a rapid reconnaissance of his camps to watch them and their campers in operation. For the dwindling uninitiates into what has been called "Butlineering," here is the formula.

Typical Butlin Day

A day at a Butlin holiday camp begins at 7.45 in the morning, when some 400 loud-speakers strategically sited throughout the camp give out with four notes of a gong, and the following announcement:

"This is Radio Butlin. Radio Butlin calling all campers and wishing you all a very good morning, indeed. The sun is shining and it looks like another lovely day (the script here varies for inclement weather). So shake a leg there, lads and lasses, rub the sleep out of your eyes, and prepare for another day of grand fun."

This, it must be said at once, induces no nausea nor any snarling temper in Britain's Butlineers. As loud-speakers continue playing music, relaying the B.B.C.'s 8 o'clock news, men, women and children tumble happily from their "chalets." There is friendly jostling round the bathrooms and lavatories, labelled not "Ladies" and "Gents" but "Lads" and "Lasses." At 8.30 campers stream towards the huge refectory houses for breakfast laid out on brightly colored plastic tablecloths, served by immaculate waiters and waitresses, in houses labelled regally and respectively York, Gloucester, Windsor and Kent.

Butlin Call Sign

The first "Hi-de-Hi" of the day (Hi-de-Hi might be said to be the Butlin call sign) is issued at 8.55 over breakfast when "house captains" of each house stand at house microphones to announce the daily program. This entertainments officer, usually a carefully chosen jaunty type, dressed in red blazer (with black piping) and grey or white flannels, sets the holiday mood with the battle-cry "Hi-de-Hi," to which the honorable rejoinder is a massive communal reply, "Ho-de-Ho." The attention of his house thus gained, the captain lists the day's doings.

A day's jollifications at one of Butlin's camps cannot be listed but among the attractions is a keep-fit class shortly after breakfast. There are swimming lessons, skating on the rink, snooker tournaments, bingo, treasure hunts, and for worn mothers and fathers a merciful morning and afternoon kiddies' playtime when children may be left in a fully equipped nursery which includes some stolid substitute mothers to take care. Non-skaters and non-physical-jerkers may play table-tennis, boat, ramble, hike or roam or return to their now-serviced "chalets."

Lunch, and a new Hi-de-Hi, is at 12.30, by which time the bars have been open one hour. Dinner, after more games and a probable tea-dance, is at 6.30, and is the occasion for the third, but not last Hi-de-Hi.

There are more interchanges when the ballrooms start functioning—interspersed between dances of which the most popular appear to be the joint items like boomps-a-daisy, hokey-pokey, and other minor, nightly riots.

By bed-time Radio Butlin has played for a solid six hours, Mr. John Raynor has become not employee Raynor at Player's factory, Nottingham, but Camper Raynor, wearing a Butlin Badge to say so: he has taken in some refreshment and sea-air: he has attended the "Butlin Frolics," where a song starts "Hi-yah feller, we are Butlin buddies," and he has probably gone some distance in joining the disciples of what is virtually a new evangelism and is certainly a new cult. Name of Butlinism.

Any social, intellectual or aesthetic snobs who perceive some Babbitry, regimentation or borderline mass organization in this type of holiday must look appealingly not at Mr. Butlin but at the people.

William Edmund Butlin, the moneyed man specializing in catering for the unmoneyed people ("I aim to give them a 12-guinea holiday for six guineas") is brilliant enough a showman to know that showmanship's rock-bottom slogans are (a) giving value for money, and (b) giving people what they want. He is indefatigable and undefeatable on these points.

Campers' likes and dislikes are carefully studied. If the heartiness at a camp seems to be overplayed one day it is reduced or toned down the next. The loudspeakers are carefully modulated. The old and the wallflowers receive as careful attention as the young and buoyant.

For those oppressed by mass amusement the privacy of their 10 ft. by 10 ft. breeze-block chalet is always available. There is no compulsion—but it has been established that campers, on the great average, are delighted by the Hi-de-Hi, the mass kidding, the continuity of amusement, and like their games organized and

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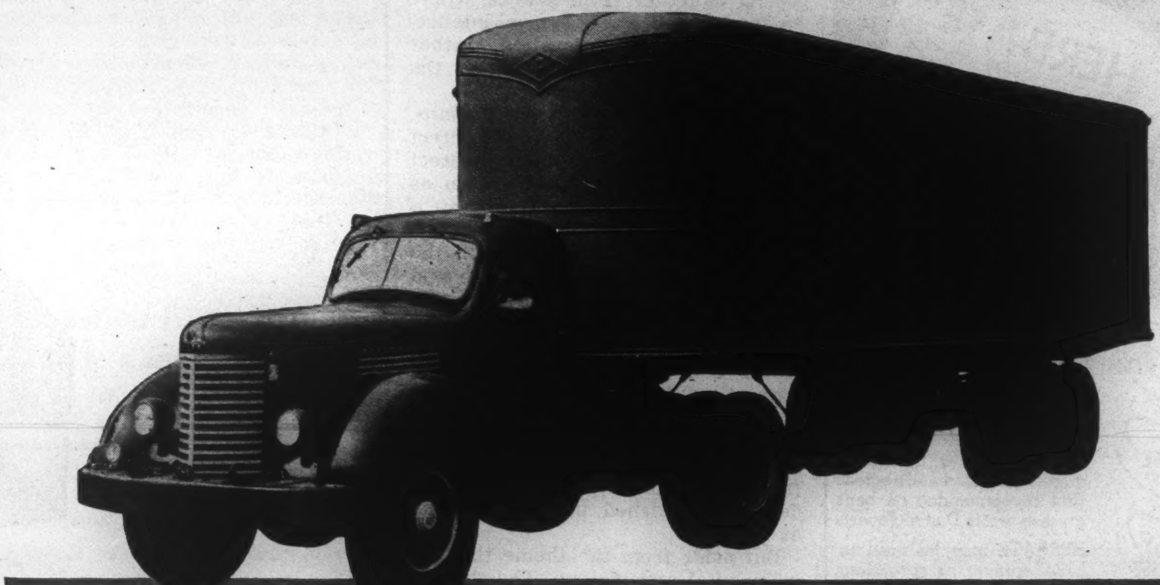

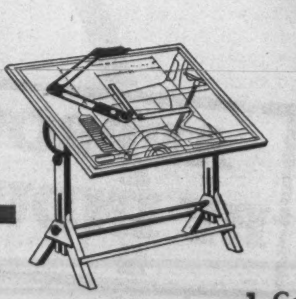

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The phenomenon behind this vast and growing enterprise, the man who has so carefully studied and unbelievably captured the mood of a deep layer of British holiday-makers, is a short, stubby man looking younger than his age, which is precisely that of this century.

William Butlin, as unpretentious, airless but not graceless a multi-millionaire as you could meet, is a man whose success-secret is a national question-mark — the probable answers lying in his personal drive, energy, obsession with detail, and hard work.

He commutes regularly between his three camps in his own Percival Proctor aircraft, and it is typical of him that he sleeps and eats alongside his campers, and was at the same time the first man in England to obtain a civil aircraft after the war, and a licence to run it.

Twenty-five years ago William Butlin owned a hoop-la stall and was worth £5. Today, with three completed holiday camps taking around £100,000 per week during this summer, he is said to be worth £5,000,000. He has just extended his amusement parks from 13 to 14 by buying a large property in Margate. He has three other camp sites, whose locations he will not reveal yet.

There are finally the Butlineers.

It is impossible to define the exact social and income level of the Butlineer, there being no level. Campers, large numbers of whom make their annual visits as regularly as a biological event, come in as wide a variety of ages as they do in varieties of employment.

Among my fellow-campers when I flew with Mr. Butlin for a visit to Skegness were a spritely, seven-stone, 63-year-old London grandmother of five, and three 17-year-old telephone operators.

There were also the children, entering into the Butlin spirit with the greatest of glee. "Most places," says Mr. Butlin, speaking with pity of the possible alternate cheap-holidays to his own, "most places, especially boarding houses on wet days, don't like to have children. We do — and make a fuss of them."

On my last day in the camps a small, angelic-faced girl of about four, clutching the hand of her even-smaller brother, looked up as I passed, gave me a wide, dimpled smile and said:

"Hi-de-Hi."

"Ho-de-Ho," I replied.

I swear there was a twinkle in her eye, too. But, take it or leave it, Butlinism is an established part of the British holiday, and "Hi-de-Hi" is a growing greeting in the British vocabulary.

Anybody scared?

• •

Military College Is Reconverted

By PHIL SHACKLETON

Kingston's Military College has become the first staff college to be operated by the Canadian Army in peacetime. Today nearly all the students are Canadian officers with overseas service and unlike the cadets pay no fees. The present course is much broader than that used during the war and lasts for one year.

KINGSTON'S Royal Military College, which has graduated such military notables as Major-General Chris Vokes, commander of the Canadian Army Overseas, became last month (June) the first staff college ever to be operated by the Canadian Army in peacetime. Thus Canada's one military academy, which formerly enrolled students only between the ages of 16 and 19, is to continue its wartime function, the serious job of training officers for the Canadian services.

Prior to the war the Royal Military College operated as a normal cadet college. Applicants were selected on the basis of their matriculation standing. Today almost all candidates are Canadian officers with overseas service.

During the war, of course, it became a staff college for the training of officers for our wartime army. The normal cadet curriculum was withdrawn and officers were there prepared for staff positions.

Broader Course

The present course at the College will be of a broader nature than that given during the war, when officers were needed quickly. As well as the regular military subjects, lectures will be given on such topics as world defence problems and inter-service cooperation. Military administration, organization and employment of troops, staff duties and military methods are among the major subjects to be studied. The course is one year in length.

Such a curriculum contrasts vividly with the former cadet curriculum which offered roughly an equal number of military and civil academic subjects. Cadets in their four-year course studied mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, geometrical drawing and descriptive geometry, civil engineering and surveying, English, French, history, military geography, military organization and administration, military law, tactics, topography, artillery, and military engineering.

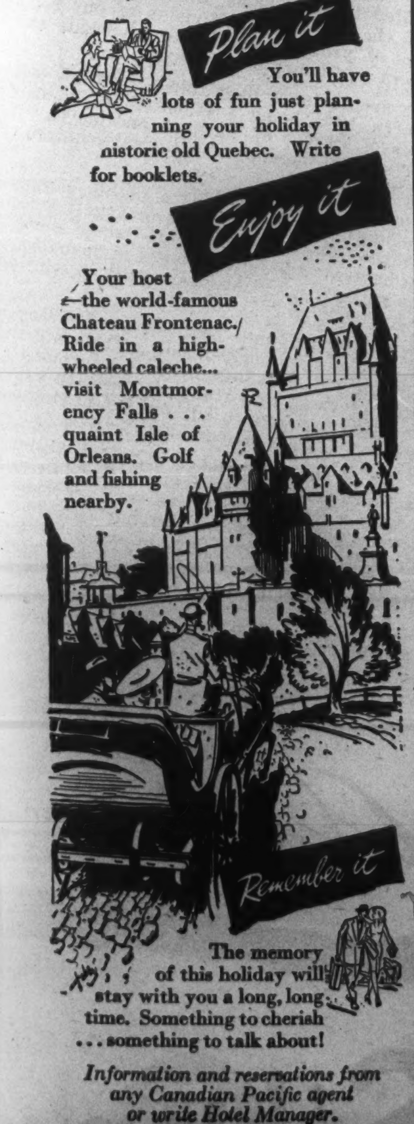
Unlike the cadets, officers now in training will pay no fees. Although the College has always been supported in the main by the Federal government, each cadet student paid a tuition fee of $100 and a subsistence fee of $200 a year. An additional fee of $250 paid on entering the College, covered the cost of uniform and other incidentals.

Apart from military training the College prepared cadets for professional civilian life. Canadian universities gave several years credit to graduates who entered certain courses relating to the subjects studied there.

The service record of graduates of the Royal Military College is indeed a proud one. Even before the war graduates served in many branches of the services. Since the number of commissions vacant in Canada's regular army was necessarily insufficient to ensure the acceptance of all graduate candidates, some entered the R.C.N.V.R., the R.C.A.F. and the Imperial Army. A few even took commissions in the Indian Army.

Now the situation is reversed. Among the service students enrolled in the present day course are representatives of the British, Indian and United States Armies and the R.C.A.F.

Shown among London's non-austerity styles, this beach outfit has matching shorts under the long skirt.



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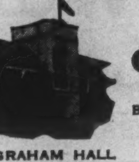

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IBP/46-6

Who Wants to Handle The Labor Laws?

By MURRAY COTTERILL

During the war years emergency legislation gave actual control over labor relations and wages to the Federal Government. Pointing out that Provincial control over labor relations and wages was proving unworkable even before the war and that, as a result of wartime organization, collective bargaining disputes now have effects beyond the boundaries of one province, Toronto Labor Council Secretary Murray Cotterill suggests that a permanent change to federal authority is needed. He suggests several different possible divisions of authority.

FROM what can be read in the papers Canada's two postwar Dominion-Provincial conferences have dealt mainly with division of tax revenues. Not much has been reported about division of responsibilities, particularly the unwelcome but important responsibility of maintaining management-union harmony. Provincial control was proving inadequate before the war.

It had to be scrapped in favor of centralized authority during the war. But now, despite the fact that the loosening of federal control already permitted since the end of war has prevented the passage of necessary amendments in labor legislation and has made effective conciliation more difficult, it seems as if responsibility is to be handed back once again to the provinces.

Administering management-union relations does not require the collection and spending by any government of vast sums of money. If it did, the reluctance to permanently change with the times might be understandable. It merely requires the passage of enforceable legislation and an adequate field staff of conciliation officers.

Costly Privilege

But its expensiveness bears no relation to its importance. As recent strikes have clearly demonstrated, strikes have a shattering effect on the entire economy. The province which insists upon its constitutional rights may find those constitutional rights costing that province's residents large sums of money.

Before World War II the Dominion was responsible for maintaining industrial peace only in the fields of inter-provincial transportation and communications and in mining.

There was no national minimum wage. Each province, if it set minimum wages at all, set them at different levels. There was often regrettable competition with provinces trying to filch industries one from the other on the promise of lower standards.

Nowhere in Canada was there a law making collective bargaining mandatory and providing for the legal certification of bargaining agencies.

When industrial unionism spilled over the border following the big American CIO drives, this haphazard arrangement began to give at the seams.

Despite these obvious drawbacks in maintained provincial authority, no move was made to turn labor legislation over to the Dominion.

The necessity for uninterrupted war production finally forced centralization. Despite the obvious logic in such centralization, Ottawa took on its new duties with peculiar timidity. It made it quite clear that it would not encroach on provincial jurisdiction except when dispute threatened production in some concern responsible in some way for war production. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, used by the Dominion to stall strikes in transportation, communications and mining by means of Boards of Conciliation was extended to cover all such enterprises.

Timid

Conciliation Boards had no power. They could merely recommend. Concurrently Ottawa passed a timid Order-in-Council stating that workers should have the right to organize without interference and that employers should recognize and bargain with any union freely chosen.

This hopeful but powerless set-up worked for a short while. But a series of bitter strikes culminating in the mid-winter Kirkland Lake gold mine strike proved that something more was needed. Anticipating federal action, the Ontario Hepburn government established mandatory union recognition, using the Supreme Court to certify bargaining agencies.

A few months later Ottawa passed an Order-in-Council providing for country-wide mandatory recognition, a code describing unfair labor practices, penalties for failure to bargain in good faith and set up Regional and National Labor Relations Boards to administer the law.

In taking this action Ottawa again specified that the rules applied only to plants engaged in the war effort, and made it clear that the provinces could do anything they wanted with non-war enterprises.

Most provinces, notably Ontario, passed laws making the same rules apply to all industries and providing for appeal to the National Labor Relations Board set up by the King administration. Quebec, however, insisted upon a separate arrangement for non-war plants. A few months later Saskatchewan passed its C.C.F. code, providing not only for union recognition but extending coverage to government employees and including mandatory union security.

While all this was going on in the field of labor relations, Ottawa had further accentuated the trend toward centralization by wage control. Once again it provided for provincial as well as federal administration through Regional and National Boards.

Canada now has a law of some sort in every province which makes collective bargaining mandatory and which permits certification of unions as bargaining agencies.

But, during the war years union organization has advanced by leaps and bounds and the issues which are now causing strikes are no longer the old issues such as union recognition, but issues developing out of the bargaining relationship. A standard series of recognition laws in each province will have no effect whatsoever in settling disputes over union security, over industry-wide versus plant-wide bargaining or over wages and hours. Such disputes will be on vaster scale than pre-war strikes over recognition.

The Ford strike was typical. Some may say that, had Ontario the same union security laws as Saskatchewan, such a serious walkout could have been averted. But the Ford strike was merely the largest of many which have broken out over the

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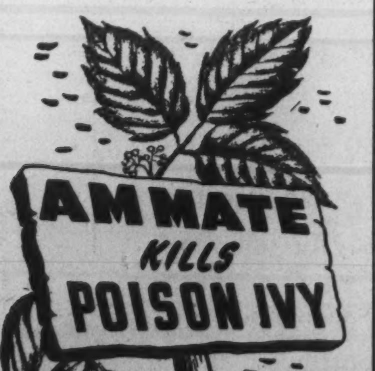

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Fertilizer Division

Sales Over

London, Ontario, June 15th,

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS:

Dear Sir or Madam:

Recently there was forwarded to the shareholders of Silverwood Dairies, Limited the Annu
for the year ended March 31st, 1946, with Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities,
Loss Statement and Surplus Account.

Included in that Annual Report is a comparative statement for the seven years ending
1946, which includes a summary showing that for the six years, 1941 to 1946 inclusive,
required for taxes (including the post-war refund of $185,000.00) represented a total of $1
or 66.91% of total earnings. In other words, the amount paid out in income and excess p
was more than double the amount paid in dividends to shareholders on plants situated in nin
and cities throughout Ontario, and after dividends and taxes there was only left the s
$51,890.00 to be used for expansion or increased working capital. This draining of the Com
ings for taxes has resulted in our Company having to go to the public for additional fin
times within the last five years, the latest of which is the bond issue effective from July
year, and which will bring the Company approximately $500,000.00, or less than the amou
taxes as shown on our Consolidated Statement, even after deleting the refundable por
amount being $568,000.00.

Consolidated Balance Sheet—We are now pleased to release the Consolidated Bala
Silverwood Dairies, Limited and its Subsidiary Companies, Silverwood Western Dairies
Silverwood's Lindsay Creamery Limited. Inasmuch as this is the first such Consolidat
we are not in a position to submit any comparable figures for the previous year.

Sales—You will be interested in noting that the Total Sales for the year amounted to

Earnings—Our Taxable Income amounted to $911,788.94, which represents 4.51%
before income and excess profits taxes. As the bottled milk division of our business
over half of our total sales, this percentage of profit, if applied to wholesale and ret
sales, represents approximately one-half cent per quart before taxes.

Taxes—The Federal income and excess profits taxes have taken a terrific toll, the
for these taxes for the year ended 31st March, 1946, being $647,000.00 (of which $79,0
able). This total tax constitutes an average of 70.96% of earnings and leaves practic
expansion after limited dividends are provided on the enormous capital required to op
now extending over four of our Canadian provinces.

Competition—We question if there are many businesses more highly competitive
business, and we believe that the progress our Company has made is largely accounted
loyalty and support of producers and employees who have endeavored at all times to gi
the maximum in quality and service. We have always tried to work in harmony with
we do feel that this competition should be without handicaps, especially in relation to
tant matter of taxation.

Co-operative Companies—We find in Western Canada that our most severe comp
from co-operative companies, dairy pools, etc., and we believe that in the main these
are being permitted to escape this terrific burden of taxation, which is proving so se
In fact, we know definitely that a number of these important co-operative compani
from this taxation are using their accumulated earnings to buy out tax-paying comp
increasing the burden on taxpayers, both corporate and individual.

Glaring incidents have been cited, and in one of Canada's principal western ci
and important company representing a consolidation of several smaller dairies had
annually of around $200,000.00, a deal with a local co-operative was negotiated n
through a bond issue the shareholders were paid out in full, leaving all earnings
available for further expansion, rather than having any part of same being pai
Company further expands its operations, this situation becomes more and more u
the light of the fact that our shareholders, numbering over 4,000, are chiefly prod
of the Company.

Our appreciation is extended to consumer and to producer, and to every em
ization, who through their loyalty and support have all contributed to the succes
and its possibility for the future.

Yours faithfully,
SILVERWOOD DAIRIES,
A. E. Silverw
PRESID

AES:LF

Silverwo

same issue ever since the war ended.

To prevent all of them, every province would have to pass laws similar to Saskatchewan. Better still, Ottawa would have to assume responsibility for such disputes and adopt nation-wide principles to avoid their recurrence. Canadians instinctively recognized that principle when they demanded that Federal Labor Minister Mitchell enter the Ford strike picture as mediator.

Recent industry-wide wage strikes in lumber, rubber, etc. are samples of the second type of potential explosion. Here are industries where one union bargains in the plants of many separate and competing companies. There are a few industries which are largely confined to one province, but the important industries spread over more than one province.

It is only natural that, united in a single labor organization, the employees should seek to remove wage differentials and insist upon industry-wide standards. How can separate provinces effectively intervene in any such overall argument? Only the Federal government can correlate conciliation activity.

There are three possible compromises which would not involve complete surrender by provinces.

The first would divide authority by giving the Federal government the right to set national rules and standards, leaving the provinces the right to administer those standards. The Federal government would then be responsible for a labor relations code, minimum wages, and conciliation.

Job for Provinces

The Provinces, through Labor Relations Boards similar to those established now, would administer the code, certify unions, direct penalties, police wages and working conditions. But an appeal could be made, as now, to a central Federal Board.

The second compromise would give the Federal government the responsibility for setting minimum standards of wages and labor relations beneath which no province could drop. This would leave the province still capable of setting higher standards. Administration and conciliation under such an arrangement would be completely provincial.

The third compromise would be to divide responsibility by industry. Industries which operated in more than one province would become federal responsibilities for example. Or those industries in which stoppages have far reaching effects upon the entire national economy. The Federal government already has authority over railways, shipping, communications and mining. Such industries as steel and food packing would seem to be equally essential.

But some clear arrangement of some kind must be made and made quickly. So far only Saskatchewan has publicly offered the full authority over labor matters to the Federal government, an action quite in keeping with C.C.F. preference for greater centralization.

To return to the situation which was inadequate even before the great wartime growth of industrialization and collective bargaining is an invitation to employer-employee anarchy. Assuming that continuous production for human needs is as important as production for war, prompt action to redistribute authority is essential.

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Statement of Consolidated Profit and Loss

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1946

Sales		$20,191,110.00
Less:		
Cost of material and production expense	$14,378,761.18	
Selling, administrative and general expenses	4,370,930.87	
Provision for depreciation	382,996.48	19,132,688.53
		$ 1,058,421.47
Miscellaneous revenue		63,224.82
Operating profit		$ 1,121,646.29
Add:		
Investment income	$ 47,611.74	
Profit on sale of investments	10,846.23	58,457.97
		$ 1,180,104.26
Less:		
Interest on bonds, debentures and mortgages	$ 208,029.38	
Amortization of premiums paid on acquisition of businesses	12,669.14	
Contribution to employees' pension plan on account of past services	47,616.80	268,315.32
Consolidated profit before provision for taxes on income		$ 911,788.94
Deduct provision for taxes on income	$ 647,000.00	
Less refundable portion thereof	79,000.00	568,000.00
Total consolidated net profit		$ 343,788.94
Less minority interest in profits of subsidiary companies:		
Dividend on preference shares of Silverwood Western Dairies Limited	$ 25,000.00	
Dividends and earnings applicable to common shares	6,879.74	31,879.74
Net profit transferred to statement of consolidated earned surplus		$ 311,909.20

Statement of Consolidated Earned Surplus

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1946

Balance at 31st March, 1945			$ 273,186.73
Add consolidated net profit for year			311,909.20
			$ 585,095.93
Deduct:			
Dividends declared—			
On preference shares (40c per share)		$ 35,038.20	
On comomn shares (55c per share)	$183,317.35		
Less dividends on common shares held by subsidiary company	7,998.65	175,318.70	
		$ 210,356.90	
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		15,194.74	
Discount on sale of preference shares of Silverwood Western Dairies Limited		6,000.00	$ 231,551.64
Balance at 31st March, 1946			$ 353,544.29

od Dairies, Limited

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LONDON LETTER

This Year Austerity and Bowlers Had a Sobering Effect on Ascot

By P. O'D.

London.

ASCOT and austerity are two things that do not go together, at least, not harmoniously. If the Epsom meeting is the most popular—how could it fail to be with the Derby?—and Goodwood, the prettiest, Ascot is certainly the most sumptuous and fashionable. The royal procession down the course, the lovely dresses, the tails and toppers, the club marquees, the gorgeous lunches, all these make or made Ascot the great show meeting of the year. Oh, yes, and, of course, the horses also help.

So it used to be; and so no doubt it will again. But this year's meeting, the first since 1939, was marked by the austerity that still prevails. The royal landaus once again rolled proudly down the course, the King's drawn by the usual four greys with outriders. The blue hydrangeas and the pink geraniums bloomed in lovely rivalry before the royal box. There were charming dresses under the rain coats that hid them most of the time. There seemed to be plenty to eat and drink, though on rather Spartan lines compared to the old festivity. The crowd enjoyed itself, but with a restrained and sober gaiety. And the men wore bowlers!

Only the other day I was writing about the almost complete disappearance of the bowler—or "durby", if you like—and here they were bobbing up all over the place like an overnight crop of black mushrooms. Where did they all come from? It is true that almost every man must have an old bowler or two lying dusty and neglected on some upper shelf. But you might expect that the moths would long ago have made filigree work of most of them. And yet there they were by the thousand, round and squat and indomitable as ever. What a hat!

Division of Art Treasures

Visitors to the art collections in the National Gallery, the Tate, and the Victoria & Albert Museum, must often have wondered what were the boundaries, if any, to the artistic territory of these different institutions. In a general way the Tate was regarded as representing the modern side, with the National standing for the Old Masters, and the V.&A. cutting in as best it could between the other two. There is also the British Museum, which has a valuable collection of water-colors.

Actually there was a great deal of overlapping in the collections—and probably of scrambling for what they could get on the part of directors. To them as well as to the public there is something very unsatisfactory about this confused position. About two years ago, therefore, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Vincent Massey—a further reminder of his important share in the art administration of this country—to go into the whole question. The committee included the directors of the National, the Tate, and the V.&A.

In the report of the committee, which has just come out, it is recommended that the Tate Gallery should be divided into two departments, one a National Gallery of British Art of all periods up to the last 100 years, and the other a National Gallery of Modern Art containing British as well as foreign paintings less than a century old.

Having survived their century with sufficient credit, paintings would then be transferred, the British to the other section of the Tate, and the foreign to the National Gallery, which would thus continue to be the main depository of the nation's art treasures (other than British). The national collection of sculpture would go to the V.&A. It seems a very sensible arrangement.

Sunbathing and Colds

Last winter, on a particularly cold and misty day, I ran into an old friend of mine whose countenance, except for a certain blueness about the nose, displayed the rich bronze of the tropics. I asked the lucky fellow where he had been sunning himself so thoroughly. Was it Madeira perhaps, or even one of the South African beaches?

Actually he hadn't been away at all. What sunbathing he had done had been in his bedroom of a morning with an ultra-violet lamp. He was full of enthusiasm—the most marvellous tonic, m'dear chap! Wondered how he had ever got along without it. Felt like a new man. If enough people used them, the doctors would starve. I noticed he had a cold in the head, but I was greatly impressed.

Now comes a report from the Medical Research Council, giving the results of a series of trials held among workers in the Admiralty, in a big motor works, and in a coal mine—which seems a fairly varied assortment. Different groups were treated in different ways with the lamps, and certain other "control" groups were not treated at all. The whole test seems to have been conducted with the painstaking and scientific thoroughness you might expect.

As to the results—completely negative, my dears! No evidence of tonic, nothing in any degree vitaminous (if that is the right word). As a matter of strict fact, there were fewer colds among the untreated, but this perhaps is only what you would expect. To do a spot of sunbathing, however artificially, and then walk out into a north-easter with drizzle, is simply asking for it. Anyway, the baskers got it.

There is something very discouraging about all this. Health apparently is something that we still cannot turn on at the switch, or buy in a pill, or take in an injection. Science may do a lot for us when we are ill, but very little to keep us well. Health indeed may be like happiness in that you must not strive for it too earnestly or you lose it. There seems to be nothing you can do, only things you mustn't—mostly things you like doing, alas!

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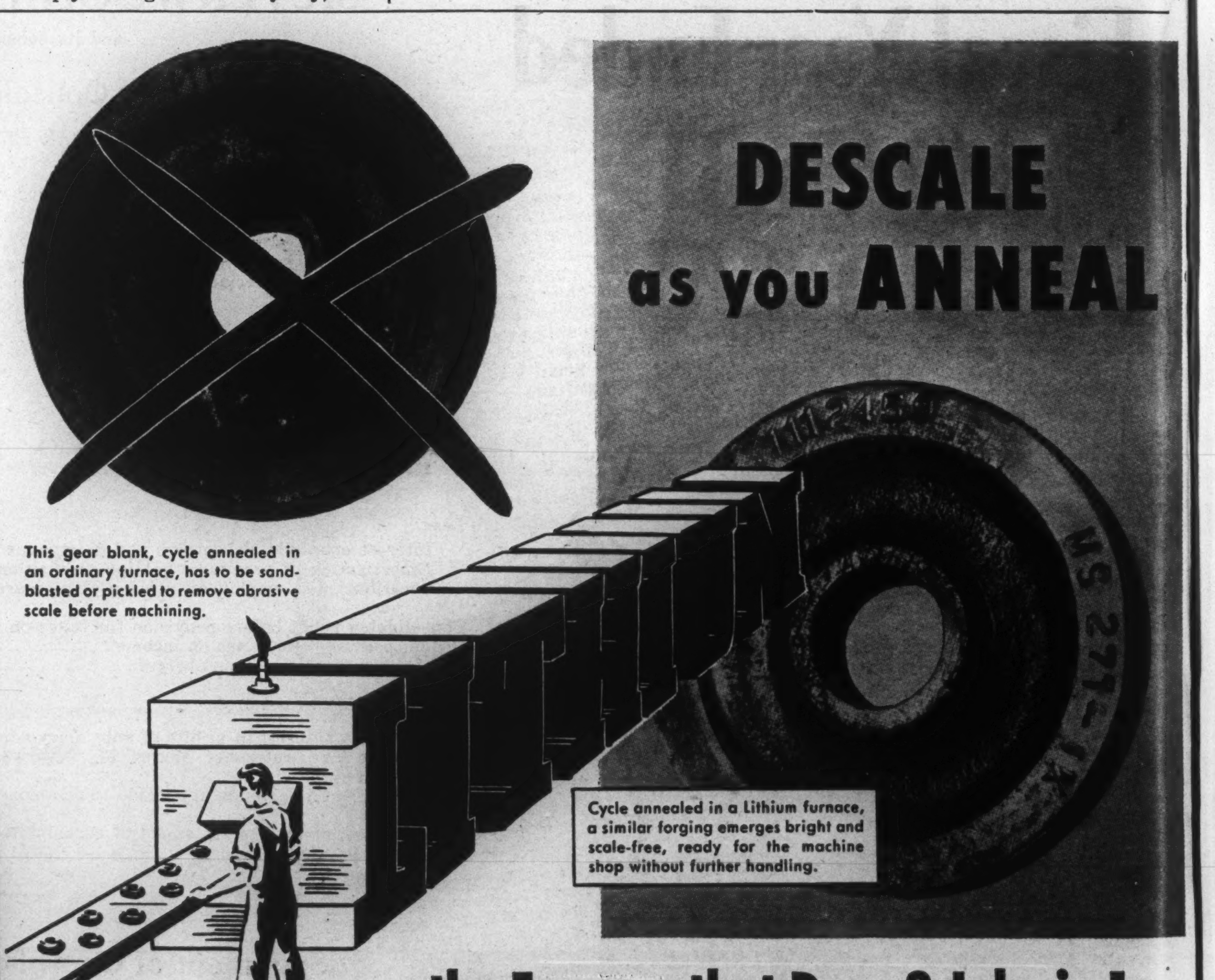

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THE MELTING POT

Magnetic Course Is North

By J. N. HARRIS

THAT curious migratory bird, the Canadian city dweller, is on his way North again, if he hasn't already arrived there. The curious thing about him is this: although he is of no really fixed abode when he goes south, he always flies to the same nest in the north.

In the city, he flits from Emerson Avenue to Lowell Boulevard as his income increases without a flicker of sentiment. There is no tearful farewell to the old house, and only a nod to the neighbor who says, "You off?" and forgets about him. He is very critical of city houses. He wants one with an oil furnace and a heated garage and a rumpus room in the basement.

In the north it is different. He puts up with oil lamps and leaky roofs and wood stoves, and his plumbing is usually primitive.

He usually goes up to the cottage on the Twenty-Fourth, just to look it over, and finds the old place looking unfamiliar, with trilliums growing all over, and part of the roofing blown off. It doesn't look its best with all the shutters up, and he enters with a certain amount of dread, to see how much damage the mice and porcupines have done and how many hornets nests festoon the walls.

Things look a bit better when he goes up in July.

"Back to the good old lake", he says, rubbing his hands, and he greets good old Bert and Gus as Demeter must have greeted Persephone every spring. He knows all his neighbors and even goes on picnics with them, and is sometimes silly enough to wonder why he never sees anything of them in the winter.

Even the spectre of some awful Cottagers Club Reunion does not dim his love for his summer neighbor — that ghastly affair where all the summer residents of Hogsback Lake came together, feeling rather foolish, and told each other that they looked funny wearing city clothes. The party, that is, where they could find nothing to talk about but old Bogglebank, who delivers the milk and ice in a rowboat, and asked each other why they hadn't thought of asking old Boggles to come to the city for the reunion.

(Old Boggles, naturally, couldn't have come anyway, as he had already gone to Florida for the winter).

THIS, says the Migratory Bird, forgetting all that, is the life, and he settles down to a holiday of building boathouses and clearing rocks from the bathing beach. He keeps his family at the cottage all summer, and struggles up every week-end himself. He'd like to spend his entire life there until about Labor Day.

But permanent nests in the north are not always summer cottages. There are summer resort hotels which have had the same families going to them for half a century. I examined the register of one recently and found the same names repeated back as far as 1901 (I even found my own name 'way back in 1919). Many of the oldest inhabitants are Americans during the winter.

The amazing thing about it is that these Family Resorts don't believe in pampering guests. They ring a bell at half-past seven to warn you that breakfast is nearly ready, and if you don't get there by eight-fifteen, you've *had* your breakfast. The children, of course, have been sitting on the Dining Hall steps since six, waiting to beat the fishermen in to the table.

You can't just ring a bell, and ask for anything you want; you are told what you can have, and like it. The principle would seem to be, "Get 'em young, treat 'em rough, and tell 'em nothing."

Wealthy business men who would raise a howl at the Waldorf-Astoria if the chambermaid showed her head in the bedroom before eleven take it and like it. One reason, of course, is that the proprietor can direct you to a place where the pike just lie about waiting for fishermen.

That is not sufficient to explain it, though. The only real explanation is that we are all just wild geese, deep down inside, and we are drawn to our own part of the north by an instinct which we can neither resist nor explain.

•

WELL, the chain reaction didn't come off. We all waited breathlessly for the moment that Bikini was to be blown off the map, and we were a little curious as to how it would feel when the earth's crust started to come loose. We patted ourselves on the back for the calmness with which we faced the possible end of the world, which, after all, would be a rather big event, and we were all a little disappointed when it turned out to be just another bomb that will cripple a fleet at one blow.

Now, in spite of the warnings of a French physicist, and of Old Moore, and of the students of the Great Pyramid and the Book of Revelation, and, of course, of the Ardent Followers of Soviet Russia, they are going to try it again, this time under water.

Sure as anything the scientists will find the correct method of blowing up the earth if they carry on, but in the meantime they are going to cause a great deal of trouble. People who think the earth is going to blow up are going to buy all sorts of things on time payments. They will run up hotel bills, stretch their credit, and generally indulge in a good old fling. After all, "What difference does it make?" they will ask.

Bank managers are warned to have a careful look at the books, now and then, not just the cursory three-day inspections they have now, and they had better keep an eye on that frustrated looking ledger-keeper, because he may be getting ideas.

It is just as well to remember that it may not come this year.

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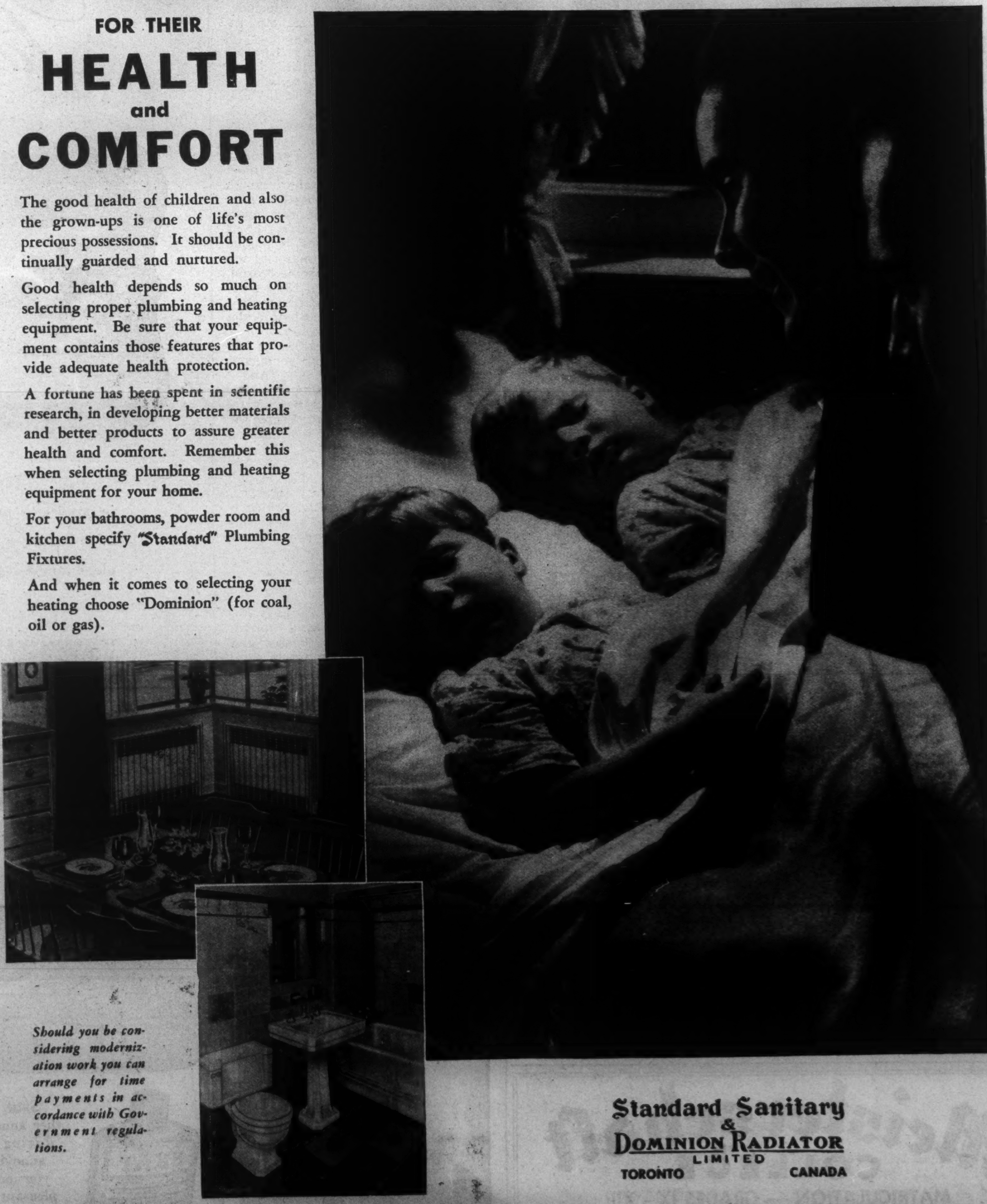

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RECORD REVIEW

C.B.C. Album of Canadian Music Features Willan Composition

By JOHN L. WATSON

IT HAS always been a matter for regret that so little Canadian music has been recorded on wax. The big record companies have done extremely well by contemporary European and American artists but they have paid scant attention to Canadian composers and Canadian artists. It was, therefore, a pleasant surprise—for this writer, at least—to discover that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has produced an album of records containing major works by two of Canada's most distinguished composers. They are the "Suite Canadienne" by Claude Champagne and Healey Willan's "Piano Concerto in C Minor." The suite is performed by "La Cantoria" choir, directed by Victor Brault and the Concerto is played by Agnes Butcher with the C.B.C. Orchestra, under Jean Beaudet.

Claude Champagne's Suite, consisting of four French Canadian chansons, salty and nautical in flavor, is performed with tremendous enthusiasm by the Cantoria. Dr. Willan's Concerto is wonderfully lyrical in feeling, full of those broad, sweeping musical statements which might entitle Dr. Willan to be called the English Rachmaninoff. Agnes Butcher is a young pianist of very great ability. She is thoroughly at home with Dr. Willan's magnificent work and, of course, is completely in sympathy with the composer's intentions.

We understand the C.B.C. has issued limited supplies of this album to dealers. We hope that the public demand for them will be great and that the Corporation will produce sufficient albums to satisfy the demand. We hope, too, that this will prove to be the first of many such recordings. What finer service could the C.B.C. perform for Canadian music and for the Canadian public than to record *all* the best works of our best composers, interpreted by our most accomplished performers?

Oscar Levant, whose sardonic humor and prodigious musical memory have endeared him to the hearts of "Information Please" audiences, has recorded a number of so-called light classics for Columbia, with considerable success. His recording of the "Rhapsody in Blue" was as good as that highly over-rated composition deserves and his new album, Popular Moderns (Columbia D149) reveals him as a competent and engaging young artist with no pretentions to greatness. The album contains a group of fairly 'modern' compositions, some of which were considered pretty hot stuff when they made their début but now seem respectably conservative. They are: "Clair de Lune," "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin" and "Golliwog's Cake-Walk" by Debussy; Albeniz' "Tango in D Major"; "Ritual Fire Dance" and "Miller's Dance" of de Falla; Ernesto Lecuona's "Malaguena"; and "Mouvements Perpétuels" by Francis Poulenc.

There have been far, far better recordings of some of these, notably "Clair de Lune" and the Spanish group (Iturbi, for example, is unexcelled in this sort of thing). On the other hand Mr. Levant does a first-rate job of reproducing the Puckish humor of the Cake-Walk and the Poulenc trifles. The recording is excellent.

Pons in Waltz Time

It is a constant source of embarrassment to literary critics that so many of the books they roundly condemn turn out to be best-sellers. The same is true of the record reviewer. We hasten to predict, therefore, that the new Lily Pons Waltz Album (Columbia D150) will sweep the country and corral handsome profits for all concerned in its production, although it seems to this writer that the whole thing falls several notches short of perfection. Miss Pons, whose popularity shows no signs of waning, sings a group of drawing-room pieces whose only common features are shameless mediocrity and three beats to the bar. They include: "Tell Me That You Love Me Tonight," "I'll See You Again," "I'll Follow My Secret Heart," "Kiss Me Again," "O Légère Hirondelle" (from Gounod's "Mireille"), Je veux vivre dans ce Rêve" (from "Romeo and Juliet") and a new and terrible epic entitled "Fledermaus Fantasy," specially arranged by Frank La Forge.

Miss Pons has what is in many ways a remarkable voice, and most of these songs are passable enough when simply and honestly sung. However, except in the two operatic arias, where, of course, she is in her element, Miss Pons' technique is far too florid for the material she has to work with. For some reason, she kept reminding us of Eliza Doolittle in "Pygmalion" after she had learned how to speak but before she had been taught what to say.

The celebrated coloratura is accompanied by orchestras conducted by Maurice Abravanel and André Kostelanetz. The recording is excellent.

We talked about Jan Peerce at some length a couple of months ago. Suffice, then, to mention that this excellent singer has recorded "Because" and "The Bluebird of Happiness," the latter adorned with a passage of dramatic recitation which is the grimmest thing that's come our way in many a long year. (Victor 11-9007).

Repeaters

These hardy perennials keep recurring like radishes at a garden party. On top of Mr. Peerce and "Because," we have Igor Gorin singing "Thine Alone" and "Through the Years" (Victor 10-1201) and Norman Cordon going through some weird and wonderful antics to the tune of "The Blind Ploughman" and "Bedouin Love Song" (Victor 10-1176). Gorin sings extremely well but Cordon does not. Although his name appears on the roster of the Metropolitan Opera, he strikes us as being a decidedly second-rate singer, of the type known as "hot potato."

Tashamira, sensational Yugoslav solo dancer, will appear at the Prom Symphony Concert on July 16.

Blanche Thébom, whose performance in Toronto early this year was cheered to the echo, has made a 10-inch recording of Purcell's "I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly" and Handel's "Siciliana" ("Let Me Wander, Not Unseen"). Miss Thébom, who is labelled a mezzo-soprano, displays on this record a powerful and sonorous contralto voice which she handles with commendable restraint and dignity. It is a voice especially well suited to recording, and the two songs she has chosen for this brief recital are extremely pleasant ones, which should make us all very happy, including the Victor people who produced this record and numbered it 10-1178.

Pleasing Platter

Viola with organ accompaniment sounds like a pretty sombre bill of fare but the new Victor recording of William Primrose and Vernon de Tar playing Bach's "Come, Sweet Death" and Schubert's "Litany" is a very tasty platter indeed. Mr. Primrose is generally conceded to be the best violist in the business and Mr. de Tar's organ accompaniment is modestly unobtrusive. Both melodies are well worth the effort the artists have expended on them, and all the pains the recording engineers took to produce a high fidelity record of exceptional excellence.

André Kostelanetz conducts the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra of Philadelphia in a medley of Tschaikowsky favorites, most of which ought to have been quietly interred long, long ago. They include the "Sleeping Beauty Waltz," "None but the Lonely Heart," "Andante Cantabile," Melodie in E-flat major, "June Barcarolle" and "Waltz of the Flowers." Anyone with a yen for this sort of stuff might get quite a kick out of the album (Columbia D-145).

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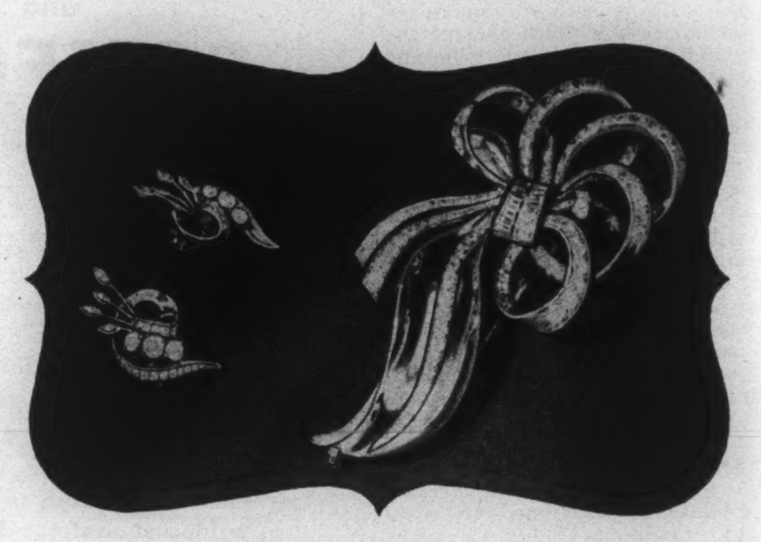

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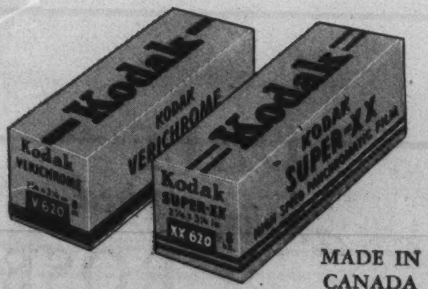

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Music Teachers Briefed on Plan for Waging War on Juke Boxes

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE Battle of the Juke Boxes has been outlined for Canadian music teachers. Last week at a Toronto convention they were told to "provide an antidote for the poison of boogie-woogie" that is being given to their students.

Miss Ethel Kinley, music director in Winnipeg schools, thus named the No. 1 Enemy for delegates to the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Associations. "An attitude has been created in the minds of our too-sophisticated adolescents," she said, "which causes them to sneer at 'highbrow' music and to demand swing or jive or whatever is prevalent at the moment."

Then she pinpointed the enemy's position: "crudities and vulgarities of radio"; "a few 'progressive' schools which devote periods to ballroom dancing to the shrieking and braying and bleating of recorded boogie-woogie"; 'teen canteens (with juke boxes).

But unlike a good military briefing officer, Miss Kinley reviewed only the part of the line that might be termed "fluid". More stability on the teen-age musical front—and in many spots even gains—was also reported last week in "Youth and Recreation" (Ryerson Press), latest publication of the Canadian Youth Commission. Nation-wide surveys and conclusions on youth and music in general looked promising. Over 80 per cent of Canadian youth (15 to 24) have access to radios and nearly 40 per cent say that they listen more than an hour a day. Although only about 20 per cent put classical music down as their favorite programs (48 per cent want comedy), only 29 per cent preferred popular music, which includes milder types of "symphonic jazz", not strictly swing. Classical music is nearly twice as popular with city dwellers as with those in the country.

In Every Province

Radio jazz may slip in at home, but through sets in 4,000 Canadian schools, representing an estimated audience of 200,000, come first class musical broadcasts on national and provincial networks. Music appreciation is one of the subjects now taught by radio in every province of the Dominion. The National Film Board makes available 16 mm. movies on musical topics to schools and all kinds of educational and recreational organizations. Bands, orchestras and glee clubs, the Y.C. survey shows, are still top extra-curricular activities.

However, the schools' music record is far from perfect. Miss Kinley listed other obstacles: shortage of trained teachers; lack of trained supervision and proper equipment (instruments); insufficient time allotted for music in schools; indifference of some trustees and principals.

But outside the regular school classes there is another group countering juke boxes. We can list only a few here. In 1936 the first MacMillan (after Sir Ernest) club was established at a Vancouver secondary school. Now there are clubs throughout the west and others are being formed in the east.

Music appreciation hours, attended by young people, are frequently held in the Vancouver Art Gallery by the Symphony Society. Similar programs are held in other centres—London, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto etc.—under varying auspices. Free Sunday concerts of chamber groups and soloists are given at the Toronto Art Gallery in fall and winter. The number of secondary school concerts given by the T.S.O. had to be doubled.

An outstanding Quebec example is Les Amis de l'Art. Founded in 1942 by Mme. Hector Perrier, it now has a membership of 15,000.

Festivals across Canada this year had the largest number of entries in their history (e.g., 18,000 in Winnipeg, 13,000 in Toronto).

Lower Resistance?

Summer holidays could be a favorable time for enemy attack. There is little formal music study; many of the better type radio programs are off the air; summer spot dance halls and music boxes go full out. However, a quick survey last week showed little cause for alarm: summer band concerts were playing across the Dominion (46 in 5 Montreal parks in July alone, under provisions of the will of the late Charles S. Campbell); Toronto Prom audiences, predominantly youthful, showed no slacking; Sir Ernest drew one of the biggest audiences to the top of Mount Royal for the second Chalet concert by Les Concerts Symphoniques. Two nights later Molson Stadium was packed for Wilfrid Pelletier's magnificent outdoor production of "The Barber of Seville" with a Met cast.

One of the most articulate exponents of popular music, Dillon O'Leary, in his Toronto *Globe and Mail* column at the week's end, saw red at Miss Kinley's condemnation, thought the "battle" between the classics and jazz was "artificial".

Said he pointedly: "It is this type of reactionary thinking on the part of music teachers which lays a heavy blanket soaked in prejudices over the minds and abilities of youngsters who are potential musicians or music lovers.

"It is possible to like good jazz and good classical music, while recognizing the differences in both of them . . . . It is done every day by an ever-growing body of mature people . . . . for instance, Leopold Stokowski.

"People like Miss Kinley have had their prototypes down through the centuries. They didn't like new forms of art that were developing around them because their cultural appreciation was not deep enough to appreciate them until they had been recognized by the 'right' people. Their prototypes were the people who ignored the works of Mozart in his day . . . . It was ever so."

Mr. O'Leary would have the younger people listen to more chamber music and symphonies, to great pianists and violinists, encouraged to enjoy the great heritage of music. If they have taste, he believes, they can also, in many cases, appreciate what jazz is and what it means to the musicians who play it.

Perhaps the advice of C. E. Findlater of Vancouver to the music teachers in convention may indicate a way to end the war, which is real to Miss Kinley and artificial to Mr. O'Leary: "We are still giving most of our attention to the brilliant few. The less brilliant are no less subjects for musical influence. Music teachers must convey its spirit so that it will become not only the life work of the professional but the life pleasure of the amateur."

Finnish Highlight

Probably the most satisfying moments of this season's Prom concerts were spent last week listening to Finnish-born Tuano Hannikainen conduct Sibelius' Symphony No. 1. This is the last great symphony of

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the 19th Century, in which some listeners have been able to find the influence of Tschaikowsky. From the opening movement in slow time with the clarinet's introductory theme over the soft kettle drums to the rousing climax in the Finale, the orchestra gave an impressive performance.

Guest soloist was U.S. tenor Mario Lanza, who, although suffering from a cold, sang with fair tone and diction. Mr. Lanza has some way to go before his singing is as impressive as his personality and looks.

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THE FILM PARADE

Plain and Fancy Mayhem with or without Flower Arrangement

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

VIOLENCE and lunacy ran riot all over the screen during the week. In "Diary of a Chambermaid" Burgess Meredith skips about in his neighbor's garden, nibbling at his roses. Since Mr. Meredith is relatively harmless Francis Lederer as a scowling valet provides the necessary touch of homicide. Vincent Price doesn't eat any flowers in "Dragonwyck" but he forces his wife to eat a potted oleander, with fatal results. The young people in "The Postman Always Rings Twice" (Lana Turner and John Garfield) plot a very fancy way of murdering the heroine's husband (Cecil Kellaway) in the bathtub. They are a very simple-minded pair, however, and when the first idea backfires they can't think of anything better to do with their victim than run him off a cliff. Mayhem was general, and you could take it either plain or fancy, with or without flower arrangements.

Taking them as they come, then, "Dragonwyck" is about a mad but stately Dutchman (Vincent Price), a feudal landlord in a section of New York State where democracy appeared to be suffering from a bad local lag during the Nineteenth Century. Nicholas Van Ryn's idea of a good time was to sit on a large inherited throne and receive tithes and rentals from the local peasantry.

Since this created a good deal of bad feeling, "Dragonwyck" looked for a time as though it might turn into a political commentary on a revolutionary theme. The picture soon gets away from this, however, and concentrates on the domestic problems of the Van Ryn household. It seems that all the Van Ryns had domestic problems and one of the Van Ryn ancestors who had made a particularly unfortunate marriage has taken to haunting the drawing room where she sings melancholy airs to harpsichord accompaniment whenever a death is expected in the family.

Botanical Expert

Before long Nicholas gets busy with an old family recipe—digitalus from oleander blossoms liberally added to his wife's favorite rum cakes; and in no time at all the poor lady is dead and Nicholas has popped into the bedroom of his pretty country relative Miranda (Gene Tierney) to announce to her that he and she were really meant for each other. For some reason this rapid sequence of events doesn't arouse the simple girl's suspicions and in considerably less than a decent interval she becomes the second Mrs. Van Ryn.

Presently he begins his botanical experiments again, and the ancestress takes up her keening. (It's supposed to be one lonely ghost accompanying herself on the harpsichord but as the crisis develops it sounds like all the Spitalny girls in an arrangement for female voices, with full orchestral accompaniment.) Fortunately there is a handsome young doctor in the neighborhood who has been busy in the interval reading up on his botany and pharmacopoeia; so I left at this point, feeling reasonably sure that Miranda was in safe hands.

Robert Graham, young Toronto violinist, will be soloist at next Tuesday's Prom Symphony Concert.

It is impossible to explain how Miranda, a Godfearing girl with, as even Nicholas admits, a shrewd head on her shoulders, should ever have got herself mixed up with a botanical murderer. It is even harder to understand how Ernest von Lubitsch, whose talent is for deft and witty reference, should have selected this grim Gothic theme, and then strewn it with hints and warnings so obvious that you could hang a hat on them. In fact it is impossible to explain anything about this incomprehensible film.

"The Postman Always Rings Twice," though unpleasant enough, has at least a certain quality of hard factual reporting. This is the James Cain story about the lethal pair who figure that their ample needs—love, and the undisputed possession of a roadside beanery—can be met only by wiping out the beanery's middle-aged proprietor, who is also the young lady's husband. The original story had a savage cutting edge, and this has been blurred a little in the screen version by the selection of Lana Turner as the homicidal wife. Miss Turner's voice is still soft and husky, and her beauty is tenderly and lingeringly lighted, when it should have been given a brisk four-hour-enamel finish.

Legal Manipulation

Except in one tigerish scene (which Hume Cronyn disobligingly steals from her) her manner is far too deprecating to suggest a heroine capable of electrocuting her husband in the bathtub and later standing helpfully by while her lover beans the unfortunate man with a beer bottle. The picture is worth seeing, however, if only for a superb little sequence in which Hume Cronyn and Leon Ames gleefully manipulate the legal aspects of the case for their own ends. Hume Cronyn's performance especially is so deft and exciting that it relegates the poor, vicious little hero and heroine to obscurity.

SWIFT REVIEW

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Is a Woman Unfit as a Teacher When She Dons Wedding Ring?

By ELIZABETH NORRIE

ARE teachers human? If the general answer to this question is "Yes", in spite of the fact that every school child has undoubtedly rendered a negative verdict at some stage of his scholastic career, then it must be admitted that teachers should be accorded the right to live normal lives—and a normal life includes marriage.

In pre-war days, school boards throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion had regulations restricting the employment of married women. There was no general ruling on the issue—it was left to individual boards to make their own decisions, but there was a nationwide tendency to make marriage a bar to the teaching profession, as far as women were concerned.

Then came the war, with an acute teacher shortage as one of its by-products. All who could possibly be regarded as teacher material (and many whom only the wildest stretch of imagination could consider suitable) were pressed into service. Result: almost 20 per cent. or nearly 15,000 of Canada's 75,000 public school teachers are today married women. What happens to these 15,000 women, when teachers come again at a dime a dozen, is going to have an important bearing on Canadian education.

True, many of the married women will leave the profession of their own accord—many are leaving already, which is part of the reason for the prolongation of the teacher shortage. But that is not the salient feature of the case. The real issue at stake is a question of policy. If teaching is to be regarded as a true profession, then marriage should be neither a bar nor a qualification. The question is, will the postwar trend be to consider each case on its individual merits, or will it be a reversion to the old tendency for blanket rulings discriminating against the woman who took the normal step of matrimony?

Already there are indications that school boards are looking ahead to the days when the shortage of qualified teachers will be only a bad memory.

Restrictions Rescinded

According to a recent issue of the Canadian Teachers' Federation News-Letter, the May meeting of the Toronto Board of Education passed a resolution rescinding all restrictions on the employment of married women teachers "on the regular or temporary teaching staffs of this board of education".

In Montreal, on the other hand, when the question of married women teachers was raised at the May meeting of the Protestant Central School Board, while no official action was taken, the opinion was expressed by several board members that when the situation "eases", the board should revert to its old policy of giving preference to the single woman, "all other things being equal."

Prior to the war, there were restrictions on the employment of married women in all the 11 boards comprising the Montreal central board. The Montreal Protestant School Commission, representing 70 per cent of the central system, passed its first resolution against married women teachers back in 1924, when it ruled that women teachers marrying during the school year would not be re-engaged upon expiration of the year's contract.

This was followed, in 1932, by a second even more stringent restriction which declared that the contract of a woman teacher who married during the school year was automatically cancelled on the day of her marriage. It was not until the second year of the war (December 10, 1941) that the Montreal commission decided to suspend this regulation.

(These regulations did not, of course, affect substitute teachers, since they were not under contract. More than 70 per cent of the Montreal system's substitute teachers have, for many years, been married women.)

The Montreal Catholic School Commission has always numbered "a very small proportion" of married women among its 2,000 lay teachers. Married women are not hired by the Catholic commission, however, unless their financial circumstances warrant it.

England's much-talked about Education Act of 1944 took a firm stand on this question of married women teachers, declaring that "No woman shall be disqualified for employment as a teacher in any county or voluntary school or be dismissed from that employment by reason only of marriage".

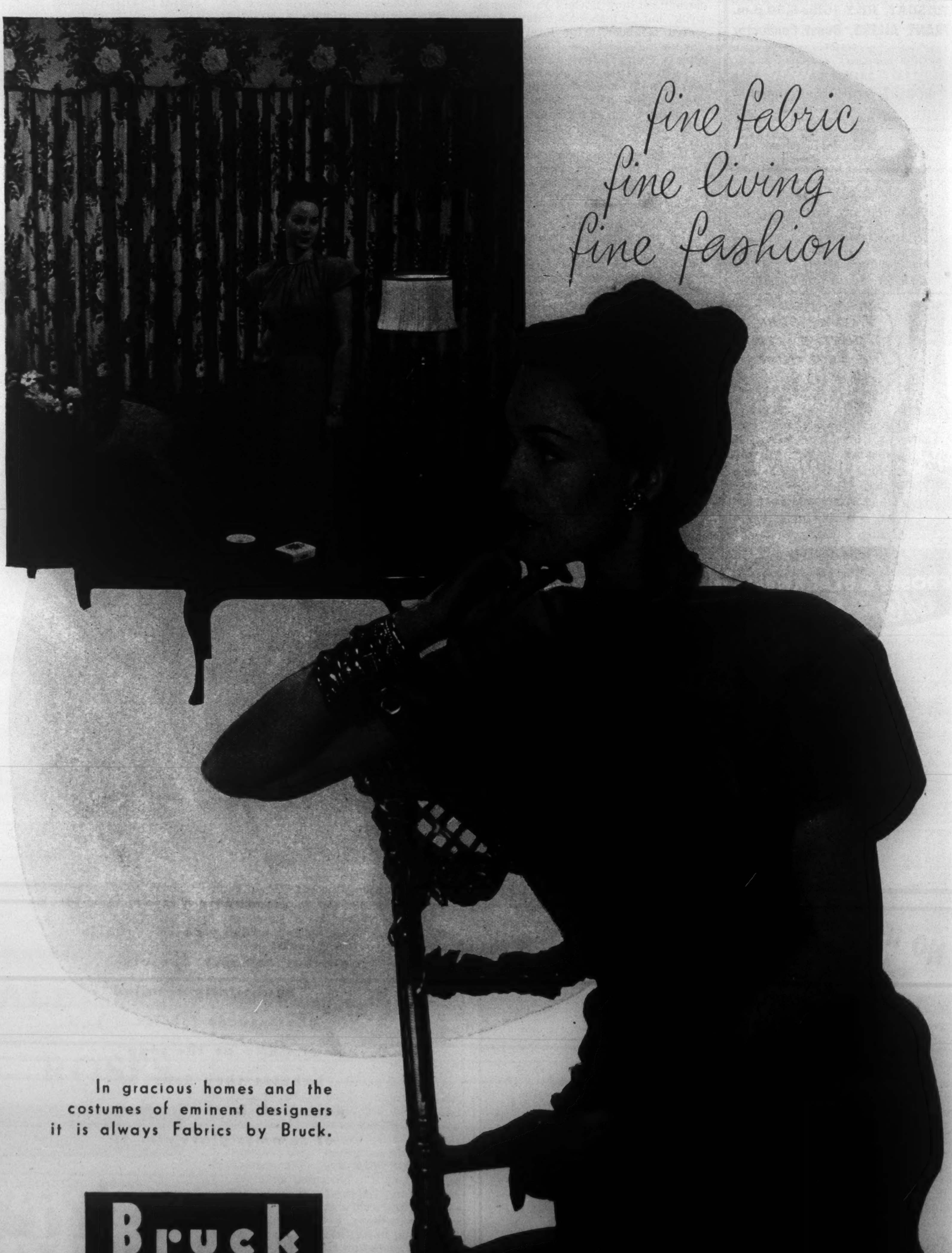
But there is another very important aspect of the case. It is simply this: should the teaching profession, the feminine side of it, be an association of spinsters, or should there be within its ranks a proportion of married women? In other words, is it to be a well-balanced profession or not?

"Prospective teachers," says the report of the survey committee of the Canada - Newfoundland Education Association, "should be the most promising young people graduating from our colleges and schools."

Normal Life Denied

Are we going to be able to induce these young people to enter the profession when, as far as the girls are concerned, a normal life is denied them during the days when they wish to follow the work for which they trained—in many cases at considerable expense?

In connection with this matter, I questioned a professor of education at one of Canada's largest universities, "I feel," said he, "that some married women would definitely be an advantage from a professional point of view. It is not a matter for a blanket ruling. The answer depends on the individual and on the circumstances which surround her home life. . . When we accept young women for training in our normal schools and teacher training colleges, we do so with full knowledge that they will lead normal lives,



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and that some of them will marry, but that they won't cease to be teachers by reason of marriage. We should not encourage young women to go into teaching with the idea that they cannot live normal lives. Women teachers should be encouraged to believe that the profession has a place for them after marriage. . . And there does grow up among unmarried women teachers a certain point of view which would be counteracted and balanced if more married women were among their ranks. . .

"Our great problem," added this educationist, "is to achieve a balanced profession. There are in the teaching profession in Canada today too few men, too few married women, and too many unmarried women."

From a high school principal, whose teaching experience has been gained in Scotland, the British West Indies and Canada, came this comment: "If I were in the school board's position of choosing between a married woman with a fairly well grown family and a single girl fresh from college, I'd take the married woman every time — the married woman has experience no college can give her, and" he added, "a married woman never gets 'old maidish'."

Divided Loyalties

This same principal, however, made the stipulation that each case should be considered individually. While he felt that a married woman with children of her own was the best teacher possible, he also felt that if that married woman's children were going to be neglected by reason of her classroom duties, then she had "no right" to take a job.

This matter of divided loyalties was also raised by one of the education officers employed in the Montreal Protestant central school system. "The married woman is generally a very good teacher," he pointed out, "but if it is a question of a conflict between home interests and school duties, the home wins every time."

Two prominent Montreal psychiatrists agreed with the theory that a fair proportion of married women in the teaching ranks was indeed desirable. "After all," said one of them, "we want teachers who are emotionally mature, and marriage has a maturing effect."

It is true, of course, that many factors enter into the case. Married women have an annoying habit of producing babies, generally around examination time. There is, as well, the economic factor — should a job go to a woman who has a permanent meal ticket in the form of a husband, when her less fortunate spinster sister needs employment in order to buy her own meal ticket? And we have all known frustrated, ill-adjusted married women who present a striking contrast to the sweet and gentle — and contented — old maid.

These are individual cases, and it is on the basis of individual cases that the question must be considered. The postwar trend as far as this problem is concerned is in the cards for the future. Let us hope that there is no general return to the prewar attitude. After all, matrimony does not bar women in other professions from continuing their work, why should it be a barrier in the teaching profession?

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Where Do Prima Donnas Get Those Clothes?

By FREDERIC MANNING

I DON'T suppose that during the concert season just past, we really have seen any more peculiar clothes on women performers than usual; but, in retrospect, it seems so.

I have expressed myself previously on over-decorated dresses, my pet hates being sequins and brilliants. Now I have a different complaint and, while complaining, would be interested in finding out who is responsible for the clothes some of our concert performers have performed in this season. I just can't bring myself to believe that they really like the things they have worn on stage.

It appears to me that they have placed themselves in the hands of dress designers who are trying to outdesign all other designers and are using the performers as animated clothes-horses—and some not too animated, at that. That a dress should be becoming to the wearer seems of no importance whatever.

One blonde singer was arrayed in what appeared to be a white, basic nightgown. Over this was arranged yards and yards of material—a cape effect, short in front, to the floor on the sides and back. When she walked it billowed out like a bed sheet on a clothes-line in March. It was a cross between a Ku Klux Klan uniform and a little mother-to-be-model.

With this she clutched two red roses, held straight out ahead of her. This, of course may have been a holdover from black-out days.

Another singer chose a red velvet model with lots and lots of front fulness (again a pregnancy influence, no doubt) and so long it dragged on the floor (in the front, not the back) and nearly threw her a couple of times. The sleeves were long but not tight enough and were wrinkled from hand to shoulder in a manner that must have thrilled any teenagers present.

The total effect, in this case, was that of someone having dashed into a clothes shop, saying, "Give me something comfortable and easy to slip into in a size forty", and then finding when she tried it on at home that they had given her a forty-six and no exchanges allowed.

Another performer (I'm still doing singers) had a black velvet outfit including pink gloves and a wide panel of pink sequins down the front. I rather liked those sequins, they were such fun. The singer was a good, deep breather and the sequins glittered and sparkled so at each breath the effect was similar to Niagara Falls flooded with colored spotlights.

There has been a plethora (what a word, I love it in writing) of floating bits and pieces. Something six inches wide and six yards long that gets twisted about and held up most ungracefully. These bits of costume flotsam and jetsam float from the hips, the neck or under the arms. A fiddler had a bit of a struggle with the latter, and no none seemed very happy with them or left them as the designer intended.

Being a materialistic age it may be that the women were all cleaning-bill-conscious.

Now, let's get down to the old days!

In the old days the prima donnas shook out their trains in the wings, took a good deep breath, and swept on stage regardless of dust and the splinters that played havoc with their chiffon frills and flounces.

I don't suppose the dresses were cleaned from early fall until early summer but from out front they looked wonderful—half way back. And it was a far more impressive and thrilling sight than the current style among artistes of gathering skirts in two hands, and walking off as if hoping for a Sir Walter Raleigh in the wings—instead of a preoccupied stagehand who, more than likely, *will* let a dusty curtain go slap in her face.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Sex Rears Its Lovely Head in a Letter from the Royal Bank

By BERNICE COFFEY

THAT lively question, the importance of women's position in today's world, has come under the august scrutiny of no less an institution than the Royal Bank of Canada in its Monthly Letter. The subjects selected for discussion in the Letter are matters of national importance, and in this instance the conclusion, after an objective survey of the facts, seems to be that women are here to stay.

The question, says the Letter, "has to do with sociological as well as economic policies; it affects home life, and family life is the basis upon which democracies are built; it has to do with the future of the country's population both in numbers and quality. Business, political and social problems present themselves with bewildering rapidity these days, and they cannot be solved without the closest teamwork between women and men."

Should women work outside the home? "Some of the prejudices are based upon the supposition that men are unalterably superior to women in every type of activity. It is particularly charged that the woman worker is less serious about working, less efficient, less business-like, less emotionally stable, and too likely to get married just as soon as she becomes useful in the factory, office or school. On the other hand, it is argued that women have learned, in a matter of years, jobs which were in men's private province for centuries, and that they add to the amenities of working.

" . . . Some objections to women workers go deeper than this. Lord Northcliffe declared in one of his frequent emphatic moments that women have no sense of responsibility unless you frighten them, and Field Marshal Montgomery refused to consider requests that he accredit English newspaperwomen to his armies on the Continent, though some of the best eyewitness accounts of conditions in released countries were being written by overseas women journalists.

". . . It is not logical that an otherwise modern man-woman situation should be depicted as that of a medieval or even Victorian lady dependent for her sustenance and safety upon the favor of a chivalrous gentleman. On the other hand, is it logical to suppose, when men for centuries have taken toward women an attitude of chivalry, yielding them every advantage and form of protection, that upon entering business woman can at once lay aside the habit of expecting favors of men? One secretary when asked: 'Do you mean to say that girls come into business demanding equality of opportunity, intellectual recognition and pay, and in addition requiring deference according to an old code?' answered without a trace of hesitation: 'Surely; why not?' Contrariwise, some women enter business with a chip on their shoulders, suspecting little acts of chivalric intent and looking with a jaundiced eye on overtures for equality of work as either (1) activated by 'ulterior motives', or (2) prompted by an attempt to get more work out of them.

Women's demands for equal pay for equal work are not overlooked in the Letter, which says that "since the basis of payment in this country is not a 'family wage' but a wage for the work done, it is argued that injecting difference of sex to justify lower scales is illogical."

After surveying the position of women in offices, factories, domestic service and on farms, the article goes on to say: "Homemakers are in a peculiar position, because they contribute so much to the family, community and state, yet are classed roughly as non-workers because they appear in a column of statistics headed 'not in gainful occupations'. One homemaker has kept a scientific record for 15 years. She has proved to her own satisfaction that the average woman who prepares meals, cans preserves, bakes, and launders at home, for her own family, produced substantially the equal value of the man's economic contribution in industry. Men who think back over the past six years will realize the wonderful job their womenfolk have done in spreading thin and making ends meet."

Responsibilities of women, both married and single, as contributors to the family exchequer are considerably larger than many persons have realized, the Letter states.

As to women in public affairs, the Letter concludes on this rather wistful note: "Most people would be heartily in favor if women, exercising their political power (51 per cent of those eligible to vote in Canada are women), can end the wandering amid alarms and unrest in the world. After all, women are given credit for the founding of Rome, where it is said they burned the ships in which they were tired of wandering, and sought to keep the men ashore to build a city."

Shed A Tear, Pardner

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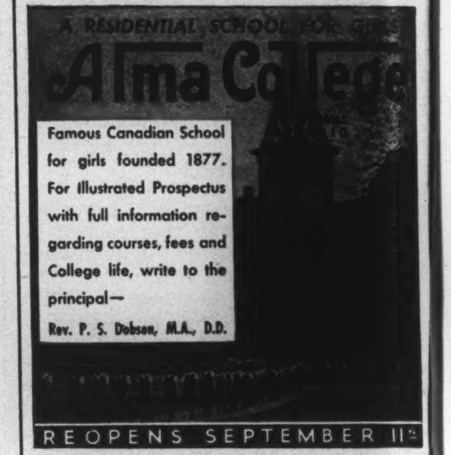
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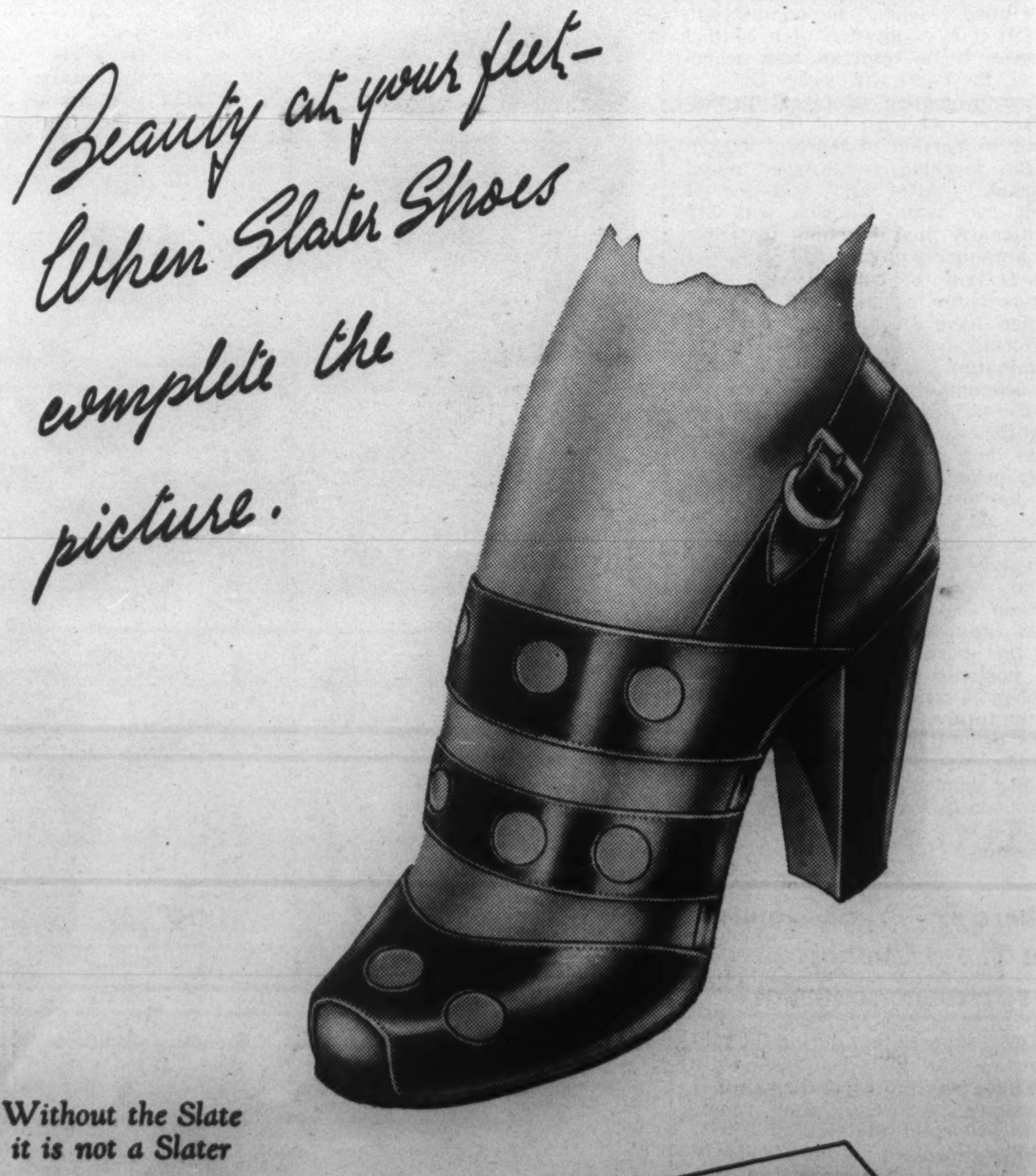

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Sex Rears Its Lovely Head in a Letter from the Royal Bank

By BERNICE COFFEY

THAT lively question, the importance of women's position in today's world, has come under the august scrutiny of no less an institution than the Royal Bank of Canada in its Monthly Letter. The subjects selected for discussion in the Letter are matters of national importance, and in this instance the conclusion, after an objective survey of the facts, seems to be that women are here to stay.

The question, says the Letter, "has to do with sociological as well as economic policies; it affects home life, and family life is the basis upon which democracies are built; it has to do with the future of the country's population both in numbers and quality. Business, political and social problems present themselves with bewildering rapidity these days, and they cannot be solved without the closest teamwork between women and men."

Should women work outside the home? "Some of the prejudices are based upon the supposition that men are unalterably superior to women in every type of activity. It is particularly charged that the woman worker is less serious about working, less efficient, less business-like, less emotionally stable, and too likely to get married just as soon as she becomes useful in the factory, office or school. On the other hand, it is argued that women have learned, in a matter of years, jobs which were in men's private province for centuries, and that they add to the amenities of working.

" . . . Some objections to women workers go deeper than this. Lord Northcliffe declared in one of his frequent emphatic moments that women have no sense of responsibility unless you frighten them, and Field Marshal Montgomery refused to consider requests that he accredit English newspaperwomen to his armies on the Continent, though some of the best eyewitness accounts of conditions in released countries were being written by overseas women journalists.

". . . It is not logical that an otherwise modern man-woman situation should be depicted as that of a medieval or even Victorian lady dependent for her sustenance and safety upon the favor of a chivalrous gentleman. On the other hand, is it logical to suppose, when men for centuries have taken toward women an attitude of chivalry, yielding them every advantage and form of protection, that upon entering business woman can at once lay aside the habit of expecting favors of men? One secretary when asked: 'Do you mean to say that girls come into business demanding equality of opportunity, intellectual recognition and pay, and in addition requiring deference according to an old code?' answered without a trace of hesitation: 'Surely; why not?' Contrariwise, some women enter business with a chip on their shoulders, suspecting little acts of chivalric intent and looking with a jaundiced eye on overtures for equality of work as either (1) activated by 'ulterior motives', or (2) prompted by an attempt to get more work out of them.

Women's demands for equal pay for equal work are not overlooked in the Letter, which says that "since the basis of payment in this country is not a 'family wage' but a wage for the work done, it is argued that injecting difference of sex to justify lower scales is illogical."

After surveying the position of women in offices, factories, domestic service and on farms, the article goes on to say: "Homemakers are in a peculiar position, because they contribute so much to the family, community and state, yet are classed roughly as non-workers because they appear in a column of statistics headed 'not in gainful occupations'. One homemaker has kept a scientific record for 15 years. She has proved to her own satisfaction that the average woman who prepares meals, cans preserves, bakes, and launders at home, for her own family, produced substantially the equal value of the man's economic contribution in industry. Men who think back over the past six years will realize the wonderful job their womenfolk have done in spreading thin and making ends meet."

Responsibilities of women, both married and single, as contributors to the family exchequer are considerably larger than many persons have realized, the Letter states.

As to women in public affairs, the Letter concludes on this rather wistful note: "Most people would be heartily in favor if women, exercising their political power (51 per cent of those eligible to vote in Canada are women), can end the wandering amid alarms and unrest in the world. After all, women are given credit for the founding of Rome, where it is said they burned the ships in which they were tired of wandering, and sought to keep the men ashore to build a city."

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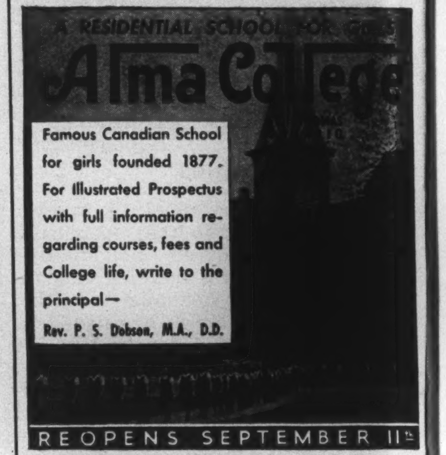

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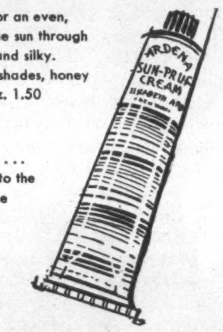

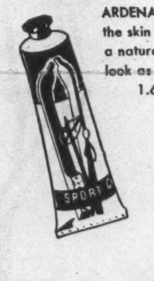

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Variety of Program the Key to a Stimulating Club Season

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

MOST women join an organization because it has an objective—intellectual, religious, social, or political—which appeals to them. But they become absentees when meetings are found lacking in interest. Authorities maintain the best way to insure the success of any club is through a skillful use of programs.

Mary Lou White was an average type of woman and hers an average club, yet when she was program convener the attendance record soared. The purpose of the group was threefold: (1) to render service to their community; (2) to hear talks by members and guest speakers which would stimulate discussion; and (3) to enjoy the companionship of those with interests similar to their own.

Though a new community park was their major project for the year, a questionnaire was submitted for program ideas. Book reviews, current events and hobbies were subjects which carried off top honors. Still keeping in mind the theme of community service, the committee decided these independent topics would add variety and interest to the agenda. Therefore a guest speaker was invited to review a Canadian best-seller. An evening discussion on current events was announced and husbands asked to be present; while a third meeting featured a talk on the hobbies of well-known women, as well as a hobby roll call by members of the club.

Important holidays throughout the year were marked in a special manner. For instance, on Hallowe'en there was a roll call on "Famous Ghosts of England"; at Christmas, an old-fashioned games party; and at Easter a paper on "New Trends in Flower Fashions."

One Act Plays

A convener in search of ideas might consider a drama program. Roles in a one act play, with amusing dialogue and ludicrous situations, could be assigned for reading aloud, while the convener herself would give any necessary explanations about the characters, plot and setting. Or a woman who reads poetry well could direct a club in choral reading. This not only is fun, but performing with a group helps establish a feeling of self-confidence.

Discussions on current events, better citizenship or international questions will contribute intellectual stimulation. The topic can be divided among three or four members and then a general discussion to follow. Even if you're not among the special speakers, study the problem in advance and prepare to talk briefly on the subject. Use facts and illustrations to clinch your points, but never allow your enthusiasm to let you interrupt another speaker.

Any program for a garden club is influenced by the seasons of the year. Summer finds club members planning their own flower shows, patronizing those of other clubs, and visiting one another's gardens. At the same time, meetings could include a question-and-answer period on how to have hardy annuals, the control of bugs and insects, and year round color in the garden. In the fall, when frost protection is a major problem, a paper on potting house plants might be well received. A Christmas program could feature a display of homemade wreaths and holiday table decorations; while in the spring, talks could be given on such topics as "What's New In Rock Plants?" and "Grow Your Own Salads".

Your basic idea in reviewing a best-seller should be to arouse reader interest only, not to tell *all* about it. In your preliminary work, first read the book for story content. Then investigate the author either through his publisher or a local library. Make notes on his background, education, hobbies, home life, and achievements in the literary world. Try to secure enough information to make him seem like a personal acquaintance. Next, read the book again and make notes on the choice of words, selection of details and figures of speech; notice too whether the characters are lifelike, the plot convincing and the setting authentic. Finally, write out the theme or purpose of the volume.

Revise your notes well in advance of when you are due to speak. Prepare to illustrate your remarks by quotations which are brief and significant. Be careful not to divulge the *dénouement* of the story, and don't forget—as many amateurs do—to commence your review by stating the title and author of the book.

Certain organizations are obliged to include money raising schemes in a program. This may be done in a variety of ways. A group of twenty Ontario women recently cleared over $200 with a minimum of effort by the collection and sale of rummage. This fall they will hold a bazaar at which a "white elephant" display of costume jewellery will be a feature.

Urban clubs find it profitable to sponsor subscription dances, bridge parties in hotels, and downtown theatre nights. Or they may pool their resources in connection with a showing of the newest fashions.

Rural Centre Programs

In rural centres, clubwomen frequently entertain at garden or birthday parties (door charge: your age in pennies). These same women even have been known to compete with Fall Fairs by sponsoring baby, pet, and flower shows. While during the winter season their homes are loaned for displays of local arts and crafts. In many communities, made-to-order services—stuffed animals, pewter items, place cards, party favors, hooked rugs and patchwork quilts—have been instituted by women's groups and resulted in better than average profits.

For years the publication and sale of cook books was a profitable way of raising money, but a current paper shortage now eliminates this method. However, tag days (don't forget your permit!), pot-luck luncheons and musicals still are hardy perennials.

More women accomplish wider aims by working as a unit. Whether the main objective of a club lies in raising money or seeking to inform, it can best be attained through the medium of a top-notch program.

July

July is the month for the shirt Man Tailored by Tooke!
In patterns, dots and checks for your pleasure
Stripes to intrigue you
All the summer's joyous shades
And delicate, feminine pastels.

Fearlessly washable, dauntless for wear
From $2.00 at quality shops across Canada.

CONCERNING FOOD

Frosty Drinks For Hot Weather Soothe Victims of the Cliché

By JANET MARCH

THERE was a mention in a recent *Time* of an article originally printed in *Horizon*, an English magazine, and reprinted in the *New Republic.* It was by George Orwell, an English critic and writer, and he was gunning at today's writing methods. "Modern writing at its worst . . . consists in gumming together long strips of words which have already been set in order by someone else." As an example he cites one of the finest bits of the Bible, that very well written book, "I returned and saw under the sun, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Mr. Orwell says that today this passage would probably be worded like this, "Objective consideration of contemporary phenomena compels the conclusion that success or failure in competitive activities exhibits no tendency to be commensurate with innate capacity." This sort of thing sounds discouragingly familiar. No wonder the children read the comics, there isn't room for so many of those silly words in the balloons.

George Orwell would do away with what he describes as "dying metaphors" such as "ride roughshod over," "make contact with," "played a leading rôle," etc. If he had got round to considering clichés I hope that one which he would kill as dead as possible would be "It isn't the heat, it's the humidity." Year after year every one you meet on the first really hot day scrapes this one up and offers it to you. If I'm dripping with heat, it is heat to me and I don't want anyone to tell me anything different.

It has been hot lately, just plain hot with no statistics about the atmosphere thrown in. If you are a magazine and periodical reader, and let's hope you are, you have probably been plagued by the advertisements of long drinks. Those in color look better than the real thing. If it is an American publication there are those distinguished looking men sitting with their highballs to consider too, and the shirt problem getting worse every day. The Canadian versions have no stick in them but they look fine too, and if you are lying in bed you wish more and more that you had something frosted and tinkling in your hand, and that the refrigerator wasn't so far off.

Two of the nicest long cool drinks are iced tea and iced coffee. If you are going to make them just before you need them don't forget that you need quite a surprising amount of ice. Also the tea and coffee must be strong because they are going to be so weakened by water.

Iced Coffee

8 level tablespoons of coffee
2½ cups of water
Cream
Sugar
Ice

Make the coffee in either a percolator or whatever type of coffeemaker you prefer. Fill tall glasses with cracked ice and pour the cream into the glasses, and then pour on the hot coffee. If you crack the ice, of course the coffee will cool faster than if you just put in ice cubes. Add sugar if wanted.

One of the American food experts at the Canadian Conference of Dietitians told the gathering that when Americans visit Canada they expect "a good cup of tea." In most parts of the United States that I have been in they give you very weak tea so I don't believe they are strong tea drinkers—unless they hate their own tea. Iced tea should not be too strong and should not be left steeping on the leaves for very long.

Iced Tea

Three level teaspoons of tea for a pot which holds three good sized cups are enough. Make the tea and let it stand for not more than five minutes and then pour it into long glasses filled with cracked ice. Float a sprig of mint in the glass, stick a slice of lemon on the side, and serve with sugar for those who like it. If you can't afford enough ice to make iced tea and coffee this way they are quite good if made a little ahead and diluted with cold water and then allowed to cool to room temperature. If you do this you will save on your ice.

Planter's Punch sounds and tastes as if it should be a good hot weather drink.

Planter's Punch

1 jigger of Bacardi rum
1 jigger of gin
Juice of one lime
1 slice of orange
1 slice of pineapple
1 teaspoon of sugar
1 cherry

Shake the rum, gin and lime with ice and put the fruit in the glasses. In case you have forgotten your measurements a jigger is two ounces when it finds itself in a measuring cup. There are a lot of different recipes for Planter's Punch but they all have rum in them. Here's another:

1 jigger of rum
1 ½ tablespoons of water
1½ teaspoons of sugar
Juice of a lime
Dash of red pepper

Shake with ice and add the red pepper when it has been poured into glasses. If you don't want anything with alcohol or wine in it here's a recipe for a punch which is not hard to make.

Punch

4 cups of cold tea
1 cup of orange juice
¼ cup of lemon juice
Juice of one lime
Sugar to taste
1 large bottle of ginger ale
Ice

Mix all the ingredients together just before serving so that the ginger ale will keep its fizz, and serve.

Hattie Carnegie uses white plexon for the body of this hat which she describes as "a softly draped open cuff". Veiling and inverted moire bow are navy, and the hat is worn off-the-face for that air of dash.

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HEINZ STRAINED ORANGE CUSTARD DESSERT 57 VARIETIES
57
The Food You Eat Has Fine Flavour Colour and Texture

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● Babies know their groceries—and they really *go* for appetizing foods! Feeding is made much easier by the lusty enjoyment even small babies show for delicious Heinz Baby Foods—scientifically cooked and vacuum-packed in enamel-lined tins.

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BF-66M

THE OTHER PAGE

Mr. Noggs and the Milkman

By KENNETHE M. HAIG

AS A matter of fact the Milkman did not have any deep regard for Mr. Noggs. He considered him a windbag and thus expressed his opinion to Mrs. Milkman. "If that guy is a great teacher, I'll drink whey," he announced. Mrs. Milkman replied that he should go to the meeting of the Home and School Association. He couldn't help but like Mr. Noggs. He was so cordial to everyone. On her night to bring the cake he had eaten three pieces. "I'll bet he did," said the Milkman, withdrawing behind the paper.

"After the last meeting Mrs. Sylvester remarked how lucky they were to get him as Principal of their school this year," went on Mrs. Milkman, but her husband continued to regard his newspaper.

The Milkman wished they would ask *him* to speak to the H. and S. *He'd* tell them a few things. As for that he could tell the Superintendent's Department and the School Board where they got off at. Taking milk around to the schools like he did, he got to know things. Got to size things up.

"Mother," he started up, "what about me addressing the Home and School?"

Mrs. Milkman almost dropped a stitch. "Henry, don't be foolish," she recovered herself.

"What's foolish about it? Don't we pay taxes? Haven't we three kids at school?"

Reminded thus of his parental status Mr. Milkman turned on the children. "You youngsters got your homework done?" he inquired. Charles and Marilyn had, they called from the kitchen, where they were engaged with mucilage, plyboard, and intense earnestness in building a model airplane. Johnny said he had all but his spellings. "You get right at them," commanded his father, and Johnny dragged himself from his tinker set to his spelling book.

"We were discussing homework at the Association," remarked Mrs. Milkman. "Mr. Noggs spoke."

She went on determinedly although her husband had plainly snorted. "He isn't sure that home work is a good thing. He thinks that children should have an opportunity to develop their personalities. Let their natures expand. Let them have freedom to explore, to wander down the pathways of their minds, to sing their own songs." Mrs. Milkman was obviously quoting. For that matter so was Mr. Noggs.

Mr. Milkman knocked the ashes from his pipe into the ashtray. He was careful that way, not making any more work than he could help.

"Practises what he preaches," he commented. "Must say that for him. His class at the school was standing on its head today—expressing its personality I suppose. But it is hard on the personalities of the class-room next door. Miss Murray looked tired out trying to keep her class working against that uproar. Now there's a fine woman."

Mrs. Milkman expertly turned the heel of the sock as she replied, "She was at the Association too. I noticed that she kept her eye right on Mr. Noggs, but she didn't say anything."

"Well, she could of", sagely predicted the Milkman.

IT WAS the next day that the police sergeant called at the School. Mr. Noggs was away. Miss Murray explained carefully to the officer that the Principal had had some important business that he had to attend to. It was unfortunate that one of the other teachers was in the office at the moment, for she had seen the gentleman two blocks down not ten minutes before exchanging dahlia roots with the resident there. Mr. Noggs had given a magnificent address at the spring Educational Association convention on "The Place of School in the Community". He had discussed the importance of maintaining cordial relations, of knowing one's neighbors and having the interest and good will of the people. It was unfortunate that Mr. Noggs had to work at these good relations during school hours. However he did know about dahlias. He had exhibited at the Fall Show, and won one blue and two red ribbons. Mr. Noggs felt that the Teacher should take part in community affairs; he should be known and respected among men of other callings. He had given an address on that too, at the Rotary Club.

The police sergeant thought the other teacher had started to laugh, but perhaps not. Perhaps it was a cough that overcame her. She had quickly turned to the window. Anyway his business was with this tall dignified woman before him. "She has nice eyes," thought the sergeant. "Like them blue."

"I would like to see Mr. Noggs, but perhaps I could leave the message with you."

Miss Murray said he could.

"It's about the school patrol. We've had complaints. The patrol is not attending to its business. Instead of seeing the youngsters across the streets, the members play tag with each other. I'm sorry to make difficulties, but the patrol is no good that way. Will you please report this to Mr. Noggs?"

A quiver slipped over Miss Murray's face as she said she would.

"Those kids are getting to be hoodlums" continued the sergeant confidentially now that his official duty was done. "Just plain hoodlums."

"They are fine youngsters," fired Miss Murray coming instantly to their defence. "Had any complaints about our school in previous years?"

The sergeant hadn't. He decided that he had better go.

MISS MURRAY laid the police report on Mr. Noggs' desk and hurried out. On the way across the hall, she wrung her hands. "I wish he would take some interest in the patrol. Perhaps he will now."

He did. He called the members into his office and strapped them for neglect of duty. "Boys need a man's hand over them", he said. "They need to be brought up now and then sharply against authority. They need a man to enforce discipline, to make them realize they must obey." Mr. Noggs had made a speech before the Kinsmen's Club on "The Need of First Rate Men in the Teaching Profession". He stressed this point. No namby-pamby stuff for Mr. Noggs. He wasn't advocating the Squeers technique, of course, but nevertheless our young people must be taught discipline. The Kinsmen's President had thanked Mr. Noggs for his address, and added that juvenile delinquency would surely decline with such men as the speaker taking their places in educational circles.

The Milkman knew there had been trouble. "It's different around the playground," he reported to his wife. "The kids seem sort of hang-dog. Miss Murray was alone in her class room when I went in this morning, and I think that she had been crying."

The Milkman was bothered. So was Mrs. Milkman.

Three days later the Milkman was in the school hall when Mr. Noggs appeared holding aloft a dead bird. Mr. Noggs believed in nature study, in interesting the children in the wonderful life about them, in making them accquainted with birds and

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in the country for boys from 9 to 19 years of age, with a Junior School for boys under 14.

All places for September 1946 were taken ten months in advance. The expected vacancies for September 1947 are now being filled; applications should be made as soon as possible.

Information will be gladly sent on request to the Headmaster.

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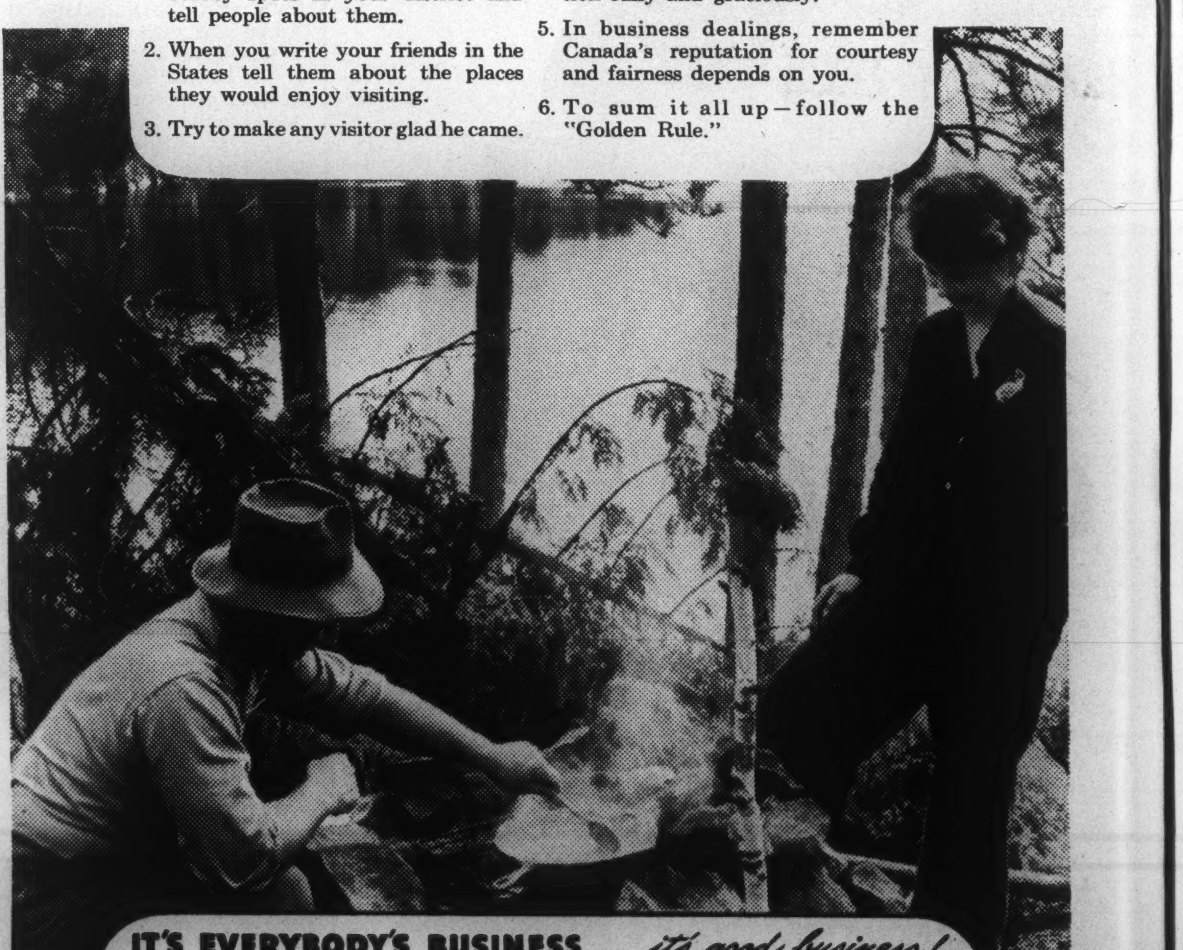
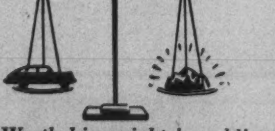
WHAT CAN I DO? The answer is *plenty!* Here are some of the things anyone can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman:

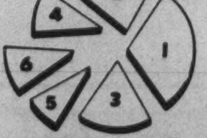
1. Know the places of interest and beauty spots in your district and tell people about them.
2. When you write your friends in the States tell them about the places they would enjoy visiting.
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up—follow the "Golden Rule."



IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . it's good business!



Worth his weight in gold! The province of Ontario profits to almost the same extent from tourist business as it does from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that it goes on growing.



This diagram shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every dollar is shared in this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc.; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday . . . so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

TUNE IN "ONTARIO HOLIDAY"
CFRB, 10:30 p.m., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

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flowers, widening their horizons, giving them the universe for their own. He had notes down for an address on that. The children paused at the sight of the deceased avis. The pause was wholly polite, as the Milkman noted, polite and wary.

"Boys and girls," auditioned Mr. Noggs, "see this bird. Who can tell me its name?".

Janet could. Janet was shy but she could answer the query. She knew about birds. They were friends of her's. "It's a Fly-catcher, Mr. Noggs".

Mr. Noggs smiled his all embracing patronizing smile. "No, Little Girl. It is a Vireo."

Janet's eyes widened and her lips trembled.

Tom squared his shoulders. "It is a Fly-catcher, Mr. Noggs. I can show you illustration in the book."

If Mr. Noggs could ever be said to doubt himself now was the moment. After all he had looked that thing up, but those confounded pictures looked so much alike. Only for a moment did he waver. Tom had the book open before him. "See, Sir, here are the markings." There was no doubt of it. It was a Fly-catcher.

Charge, Chester, charge. On, Noggs, on.

Mr. Noggs collected all his forces.

"You are right, my boy. Children, I was testing you out. Always look up your authorities. Know where to find them."

The Milkman gathered up the empties mechanically. He omitted his word to John Robinson, his trusty steed and friend who was waiting with the wagon, and that animal turned his head all the way round to see what had come over his co-worker. But the Milkman still did not notice. He was thinking. "Perhaps it is his education. Louise says he is a B.A." The Milkman's lips formed the magic letters and even his whisper had something of awe in it. "It would be a slick idea, testing out the kids like that." When the Milkman climbed in after his next call he was still in a brown study. This time he took John Robinson into his confidence, "Only the youngsters did not believe him. At least Tom did not."

That evening Mrs. Milkman had roast heart for supper. She had soaked it in buttermilk and stuffed it with onion and sage dressing. In the back of her mind she hoped Henry would notice. It was pleasant to be noticed. Henry usually did too, and certainly tonight the main dish smelled tasty.

He said nothing. He seemed to be thinking deeply. Not worrying exactly. Mrs. Milkman knew all the graduations. Thank goodness Henry was not worried. But he certainly had something on his mind.

"Mr. Noggs is addressing the Home and School Friday evening," she remarked conversationally. "His subject is 'Our children as Citizens of the Universe'."

The Milkman, who had been expertly slicing the meat and had reached for the top plate, suddenly downed tools.

Mrs. Milkman looked up. So did the children. Pop's face was solemn. More than that. It looked bombish. Into the waiting silence he burst, "Well, I'll be ..." He caught Mrs. Milkman's eye and the fuse spluttered .... "curdled", he concluded.

• •

SHIRT SONNET

WHEN in disgrace with my employer's eyes,
I all alone beweep my shirtless state,
And trouble all the haberdasheries
Only to be informed that I must wait,
Wishing me like to one more rich in linen,
Collared like him, like him with friends possessed,
Never to fear the frowns that long have been on
That sorry rag I wear beneath my vest,
Yet in these thoughts myself almost disdaining,
Haply I think that there will come a day
When I shall hear the boss himself complaining
That his own seemly shirts begin to fray,
And that complaint to me such balm will bring
I'll not swop places with Mackenzie King.

J. E. Parsons

Revolt In The Washroom

By BRIAN CAHILL

A LITTLE group of wilful men in Montreal has recently stricken the name of one of the city's leading hotels from the list of places its members like to visit.

It hurt us to do this because the caravanserai in question is a pleasant place where the group was wont to meet daily to restore the tissues, as Bertie Wooster used to say, with a quiet beer.

Nevertheless our decision in the matter stands. It stands for the good and sufficient reason that the hotel in question has installed a new washroom attendant.

They have not installed him, mind you, in the main washroom which is in the basement hard by the barbershop and the shoeshine-parlor. There has always been one in the main washroom.

They *have* installed him in a quiet little oasis that was slipped in by some thoughtful architect in a secluded corner of the mezzanine, and the existence of which was known only to a select coterie whose members guarded its secret as anglers guard the location of a favorite and productive pool.

It was a dirty trick.

We hate washroom attendants. Not as individuals, because they are generally quiet and inoffensive little men, but as an institution.

It is our conception that of all the times when a man needs to be alone —when he *does not* want somebody buzzing around at his elbow and flicking at him with a little brush—that time is when he is in the washroom of a public or semi-public building.

In such a place a man wants to wash his hands and comb his hair in decent leisure; perhaps humming the while a stave or two of "Onesy Twosy I Love Yousy," or some other contemporary classic. He wants to lean up close and see if that is dust on the mirror or if he is really getting a touch of distinguished gray at the temples. He wants to straighten his tie, settle his coat on his shoulders, pull in his stomach and flash himself a quick, morale-building smile before he goes out, from the last quiet refuge left to the urban male, into a clangorous and critical world.

He cannot do these things if there is somebody breathing down his neck.

He cannot be in peace if a pathetic little man, or an aggressive big man, or a characterless middle-sized man, is fiddling with things in a corner and watching his every move slyly out of the corner of one eye.

It upsets him to have to turn helplessly with wet hands and wait for the little man, or the big man, or the middle-sized man to dash solicitously forward with an entirely inadequate towel, and, if he has a drop of red blood in his veins at all, he resents fiercely having to stand up there like a big booby and be brushed with a little brush.

It was, as I have said, a dirty trick for the hotel to install an attendant in that little washroom. There had never been one there before and to those of us who knew of its existence that was its greatest charm.

It is not, believe me, that we grudge the extra expense involved in the appearance of this attendant in our little sanctum.

I think I speak for every member of the group when I say that the fact of having to fish a small coin of the realm out of his pocket and bestow it upon the character who has caused him such acute discomfort is the least part of our resentment of the institution of washroom attendance.

Most of us, I believe, would gladly part with some small amount if we could be assured thereby that the attendant would leave us strictly alone. As a matter of fact, one well-heeled member of our little clique is accustomed, when he enters a washroom and finds an attendant there, to summon the functionary forthwith and fee him heavily on condition that he get the hell out of there and stay out for at least twenty minutes.

Nevertheless, for those of us who are less affluent the little matter of the tip is an added burden and annoyance and I don't mind saying that it was a nasty shock to me the other day when I shook off a couple of pursuers, slipped quietly upstairs and into the little room and was heading light-heartedly for the nearest basin when the new attendant exploded under my feet like a startled partridge.

I accepted his ministrations in sullen silence, grimly disgorged a dime and went down to the "club" to break the news.

I could see from the faces of my friends that they knew already.

"Well, chaps!" I said, "this is it, eh?"

They nodded silently and stood up.

We took a last long look around, heaved a collective sigh and marched out of that pleasant place never to return again.

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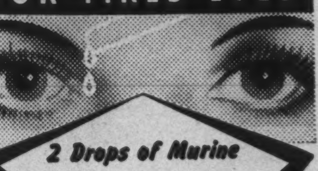

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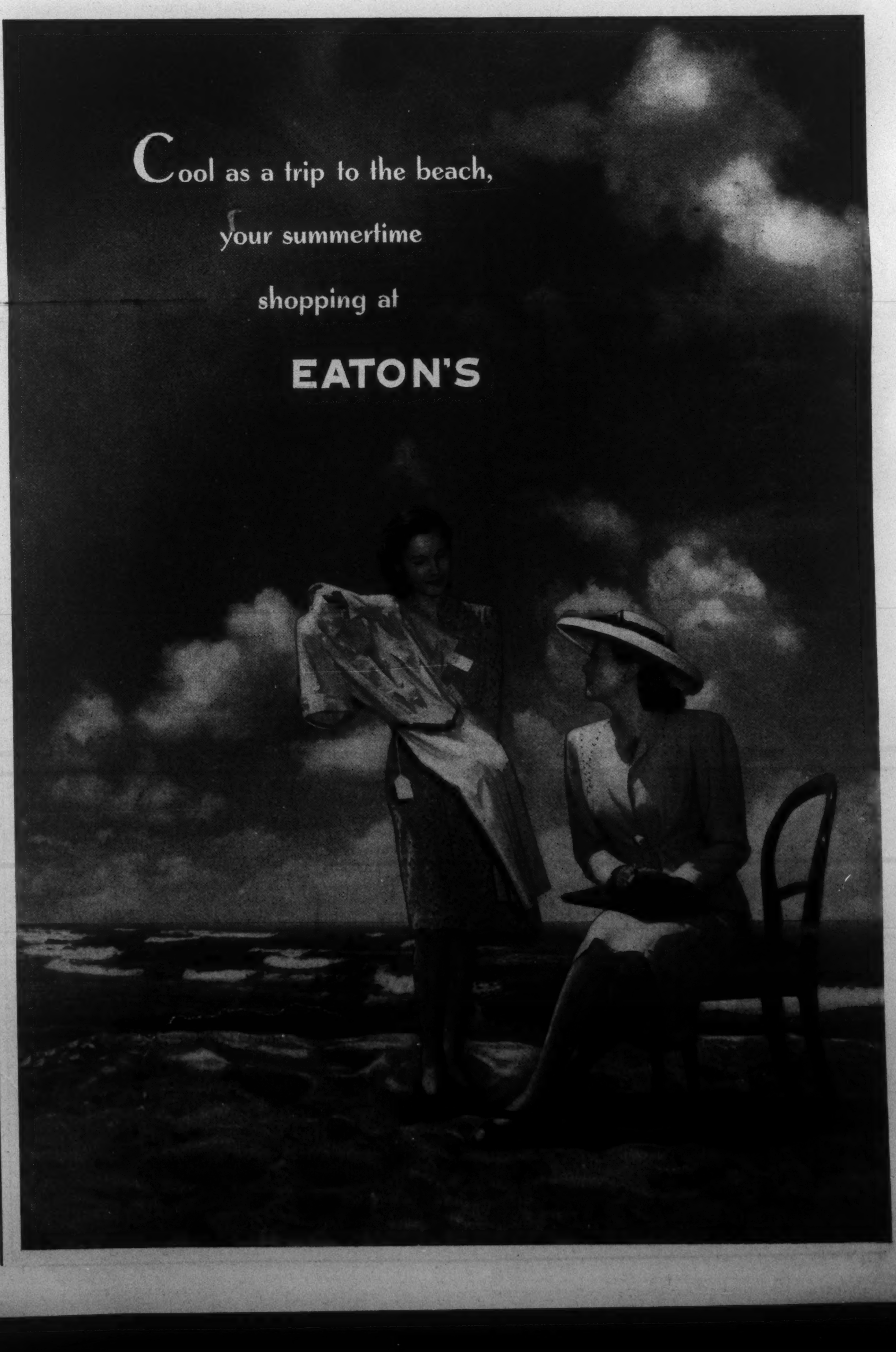


FINANCE
INSURANCE

THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 13, 1946

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Argentina Embarks on Ambitious Program

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

General Peron's invitation to Britain to send a financial mission to Argentina is an obvious indication that he has no intention of allowing his varied political prejudices to interfere with his ambitious economic program, says Mr. Marston.

It remains to be seen whether Argentina will choose to use her £140 million of sterling balances to take over British-owned railways, or will prefer to keep it for the more urgent purpose of financing imports of new British capital equipment.

London.

THE enthusiasm with which both Britain and Argentina received the news that a financial mission was leaving London for Buenos Aires at the end of June suggests that the mission may be more fruitful than its rather numerous predecessors.

It is regarded here as a good sign that the invitation came from General Peron's side, for the notable rapidity with which he opened trade negotiations with the U.S.S.R., and the public cordiality with which they were conducted, have given the impression at times that the new Argentinian administration was veering away, not only from the U.S., but from Britain, who is evidently regarded in South America essentially as partner of the United States.

The line-up of Britain with the U.S. in refusing to supply arms to Argentina certainly made a bad impression. British capital, however, was largely responsible for developing Argentina as a kind of "honorary member" of the Empire.

The contrary impression, that Argentina is now turning with particular enthusiasm to this country, is probably equally wide of the mark. General Peron's ambitious policy is shaping itself very rapidly. The leader is obviously a realist, whose rather varied political prejudices are not going to stand in the way of the vast economic program on which he is embarking.

Argentina is a young country with a very promising future—her population has nearly trebled this century to 14 million, and her national revenue has more than doubled in a decade to 15,000 million pesos.

General Peron's intention clearly is to establish strong trading relationships with any foreign power which will help her to realize the future quickly. The conciliatory attitude towards foreign capital, contrasting with earlier pronouncements, is easily understood against this background.

What Argentina particularly needs from Britain is transport equipment, machinery, semi-finished products — the country is, indeed, short of industrial materials in general—and coal. This last item is rumored to rank very high on the agenda for the talks; which may be somewhat embarrassing for the British representatives, in view of the acute coal shortage in the country, and indeed, all over Europe.

Britain is, on the other side, a large permanent market for Argentina's foodstuffs, particularly meat; this South American country is by far the most important non-Empire supplier of food to Britain.

Though a high representative of the Board of Trade, Sir Percival Liesching, is also visiting Argentina, to discuss trade relationships, the mission which has attracted so much notice will be concerned mainly with financial matters.

Probably its intention is to clear the way for the broader issues; particularly to settle the status of British capital at present invested in Argentina—in utilities, meat-packing, paint manufacture, department stores, to list a cross-section—of which the £250 million sunk in the railways is by far the most important item.

The fact that Sir Montague Eddy and Mr. B. H. Binder, both of the

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Back to a 100-Cent Dollar

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT had been apparent for months that this might be a better time than most to bring Canada's dollar back to parity with the U.S. dollar. The war reasons for the cheap dollar had disappeared and with a ready market at home or abroad for just about everything this country produced, there was no need to retain the discount as a stimulus to exports. Of course there would be a loud squawk from particular interests like newsprint and gold mining, more dependent than others on the premium represented by the exchange differential, but that would come whenever it happened, now or later.

The factor that made it now instead of later was the abandonment (perhaps only temporarily) of price control across the border. When Congress killed the O.P.A. and U.S. prices began to move up briskly, heavy additional pressure came immediately on to Canada's own none-too-secure price structure. By May of this year, Canada's cost-of-living index had risen 21 per cent over the level of August, 1939, whereas the U.S. index was up 33 per cent. The natural tendency, because of the close trade relationship between the two countries, is for Canadian prices to seek the U.S. level. If the exchange differential had been maintained, the tendency would have been for Canadian prices to have risen correspondingly higher, perhaps to around 45 per cent above August, 1939, even if U.S. prices had stayed at the May level. And they haven't stayed there. With O.P.A. gone, they're going still higher, how far no one knows.

Mr. Ilsley Explained It

In his speech last week-end, Mr. Ilsley explained how rising prices in other countries, especially the United States because of our large imports from there, affect our prices here. Higher prices on imports used in Canadian production must obviously affect Canadian production costs and therefore Canadian prices, except to the extent that those increases are offset by subsidy payments or absorbed by Canadian importers or distributors. And every increase in foreign prices for our own export products also stimulates pressure for increases in the domestic prices of such goods. Without such domestic increases, the tendency must be for more Canadian products to seek the more profitable export market, when perhaps they are urgently needed at home.

The wiping out of the exchange differential will help to offset the effect of high and rising prices in other countries, since it will mean that the cost of imports will be 10 per cent less than it would have been otherwise. Mr. Ilsley said there is reason to hope that in some cases there will be an actual decrease in costs of some imports. In other words, the increased purchasing power of the Canadian dollar in terms of foreign goods may outweigh price increases on some items.

Canada's gold mining industry has, of course, suffered a sad blow, especially the "marginal" producers—those treating ore affording only a small margin of profit. The difference in exchange meant that gold was worth, in Canada, $38.50 an ounce instead of $35, and the loss of that $3.50 will close down some mines and shorten the life of others by confining their operations to higher grade ore. However, even the mines may have some reason for cheer, as under the new conditions the labor unions are likely to hesitate about pushing their demands for higher wages. Now the mining companies and stock speculators will have to put their hope in an ultimate increase by the United States of the price of gold from the present $35. This scarcely seems likely as long as the world trend is so strongly inflationary.

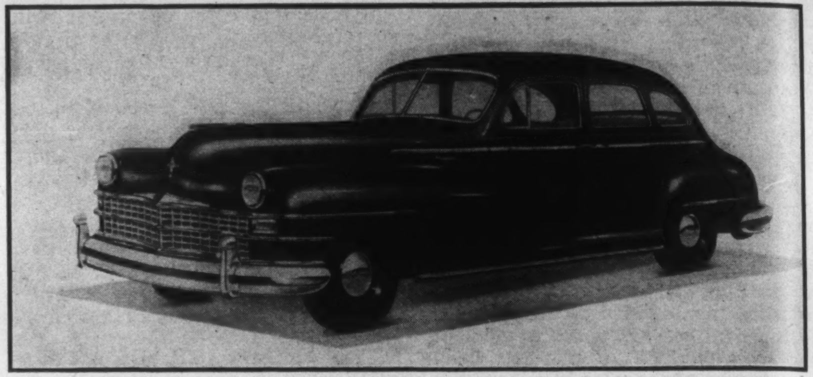
Harmful Tourist Spending

It will be interesting to see what effect, if any, the restoration of exchange parity has on the volume and value of U.S. tourist travel in Canada this summer. Travel bureau officials are quoted as saying that it will make no difference. Perhaps not in number of visitors—Americans, like Canadians, are eager to "go places"—but presumably they will spend less. Actually (though it's heresy to say so in this highly tourist-conscious country) it is not really to Canada's advantage to have a large influx of free-spending American tourists this year. Why bring in tourists to compete for an already inadequate supply of accommodation and to consume goods insufficient for our own needs? Why have American tourist spending increasing the inflationary pressure on the price level?

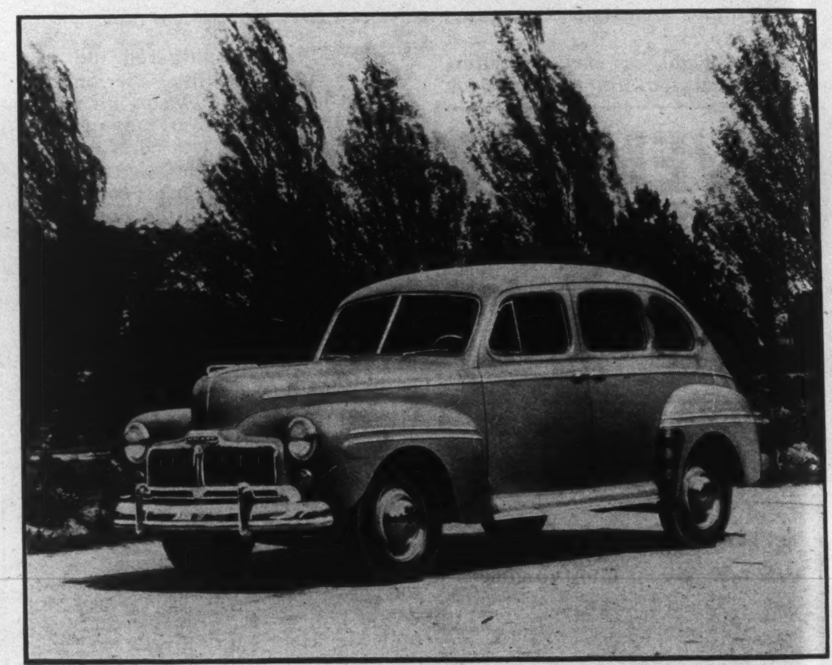
While the exchange restoration is hard on the newsprint producers and gold mining companies and others who receive most or all of their payments in terms of U.S. dollars, and on the hotels and prospective visitors to the U.S. caught with American funds in their possession, it is intended to benefit Canadians as a whole. It is a part, Mr. Ilsley said, of a national stabilization program, the objectives of which are "the preservation of real social values, the protection of the value of real wages, of the real incomes of primary producers, of the real value of the incomes of pensioners and teachers and office workers, and of the wartime savings of so many millions of Canadians."

It is of interest to note Mr. Ilsley's reference to the International Monetary Fund. He said the Government would notify the Fund that the new rate is the proper initial rate for Canada at the time the Fund commences to operate, and added that Canada would retain the right to move the rate, whenever it might be necessary, up or down by as much as 10 per cent without the Fund's approval.

Mechanical and Design Changes Add to New Cars' Economy

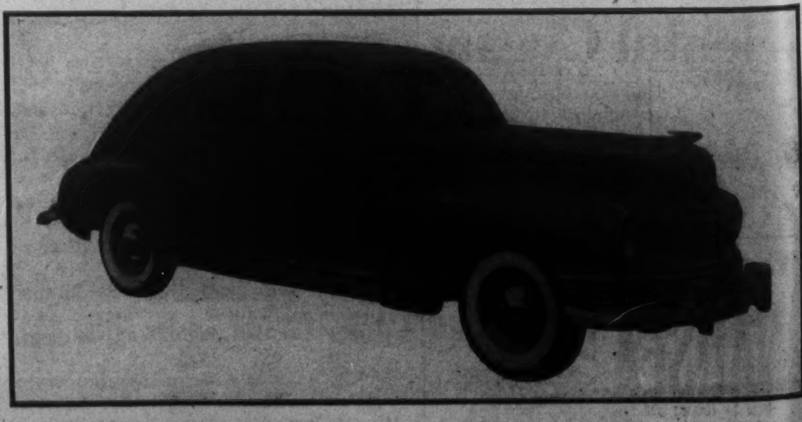


New Chrysler models in 8 colors feature a distinctive front end grille, and redesigned front and rear fenders which give a finer streamlined effect. The Chrysler Royal above is powered by a Spitfire 115 h.p. motor.



First Mercury in the low-price field, the new 114 has a 93 h.p. V8 engine, with adjustable, double-acting, hydraulic shock absorbers, sealed-dry ignition distributor, and new oil-and-ozone-resistant ignition wiring.

The 1946 Packard offers 68 mechanical and design changes. Added sparkle and more powerful exterior appearance is gained with a new-styled radiator grille, and more massive sideguard bumper treatment.



The new Nash Ambassador has a conditioned air system giving a steady change of thermostat-controlled, fresh air with all windows closed, and it is claimed that its valve-in-head engine gives over 20 m.p.g.

(*Continued from Page* 38)

British Argentine Railway Council, while not actually members of the mission are accompanying it indicates that the railways and other utilities will figure prominently in the talks.

The prevalent belief on the London Stock Exchange that settlement of this particular matter is the main purpose of the visit is probably, however, an exaggeration. The substantial speculation in Argentine railway stocks may also prove to have been rather overdone, for there is no evidence yet what kind of bargain the General's representatives will be willing to strike.

The Sterling Balances

The financial focus of the negotiations will inevitably be Argentina's large sterling balances, accumulated, like those of the Dominions and other countries more directly assisting the Allies' war effort than Argentina, while Britain's import needs were of overriding importance and her capacity to meet them with exports very limited.

Argentina's sterling assets are understood to be about £140 million, somewhat more than Australia's. There has been so much talk lately of "agreements" between Britain and the U.S. to write down the sterling balances in general — without, one would gather, more than nominal consultation with the holders—that Argentina might be glad of an opportunity to redeem these, as it were, at par, in exchange for her railways.

The market valuation of the railway capital in London is not much over £90 million at current stock prices, so that on the face of it, it would be possible to make a fairly generous provision for repatriating the railways out of current sterling resources.

However, General Peron himself is believed to be less enthusiastic than some of his more ardent followers as to the benefits of taking over the railways at this stage, and a joint Anglo-Argentinian company seems to be the more likely outcome, with the sterling resources left for the more urgent purpose of financing imports of fresh British capital equipment.

These bilateral agreements are perhaps not the best way of expanding trade, but in present conditions they are the quickest way. So long as the element of opportunism is not too strong, and such agreements as will presumably result in this case fit into some kind of general pattern, the feeling that something constructive is being done is justified.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Gold Mining Industry Hard Hit With Dollar Again at Par

By JOHN M. GRANT

CANADA'S gold mining industry has suffered a drastic blow with the return of the Canadian dollar to parity with that of the United States. The loss of the $3.50 per ounce premium, which they have been receiving for nearly seven years on all the yellow metal they produced, finds the Dominion's gold mines the hardest hit of any industry, by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley's sudden announcement late last week in a move designed to protect Canada from inflationary influences from the United States and other countries. The blow was all the more staggering to the gold mines in that the recent budget failed to provide the expected benefits in taxation relief. At any rate the immediate losers will be the gold mines and their shareholders and first reaction is that many mines may have to close down and this is particularly true of the marginal gold producers. The province of Quebec will be worse off than Ontario, as the average grade of ore in the latter province is higher than in Quebec, where the profit margin will be pretty slim in many cases without the 10% differential in exchange. Attention is also again drawn in mining circles to the rise in the value of gold in world free markets and it is felt by some of those interested that an offsetting factor against the loss of exchange would be the right to sell gold anywhere. At present the only channel through which gold can be sold is the Ottawa mint.

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The return of parity of the dollar invites deflation of wages and one of the first reactions to removal of the artificial disparity between United States and Canadian dollar is that it should tend to clarify and settle the present labor unrest. In trying to see the bright side in so far as mining is concerned it is believed that within a reasonable time the mines will secure a return which at the moment is not apparent. Had the Canadian dollar not been revalued it is figured costs would inevitably have risen in mining as well as other industries. While the loss of the premium means a drop of 10% some authorities are of the opinion this is definitely not a net loss to the mines and holders of gold stocks as before long they may see reduced costs, compared with what they have become, compensating for some of the loss they will now take in the price of their product.

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According to W. B. Timm, director of the Mines and Geology Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Mining, the greatest effect will come in payment and labor. In his opinion prospecting would suffer no serious set-back. "In effect," Mr. Timm said, "the price of gold is going down from $38.50 to $35 an ounce. That is what the 10 per cent difference in exchange meant to Canadian mines. Now, marginal mines will have to go after their high grade ore in order to make a profit and many of them will have to close down. The "drop" in the price of gold is going to affect labor. Men in mines which will no longer be able to carry on will, of course, be out of work. But in a province like British Columbia, where miners are on strike, operators will feel they can't meet union demands under the new set-up. I think in Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, where strikes have been threatening, labor will hesitate to take action under present conditions."

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One finds it hard to believe that the Dominion Government will continue to ignore the gold mining industry. Mining men feel that it recognizes the fact that it should play an even greater part in the future than in the past history of the Dominion. It is probable the plans for parity had been known for some time, even before the budget and mining men are hopeful that before long the Government will implement some of the recommendations of the standing committee of the Senate on Natural Resources, and alleviate somewhat the disastrous effects the equalization of the United States and Canadian dollar is likely to have on the whole structure of gold mining. In fact, there are already suggestions that urgent representations will be made to provide tax exemptions to offset in some measure the serious loss to the mines' income, particularly the numerous low grade operating properties. Some mining men are also of the belief that a higher price for gold may be in the offing.

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A new company, Kamcon Mines Ltd., is being forced by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. to take over the optioned properties of Kamlac Gold Mines and further drilling is probable on both groups this summer. Diamond drilling carried out by Smelters on the groups in Yellowknife did not result in any orebodies being outlined, although some encouraging sections were ob-

(*Continued on Page* 43)

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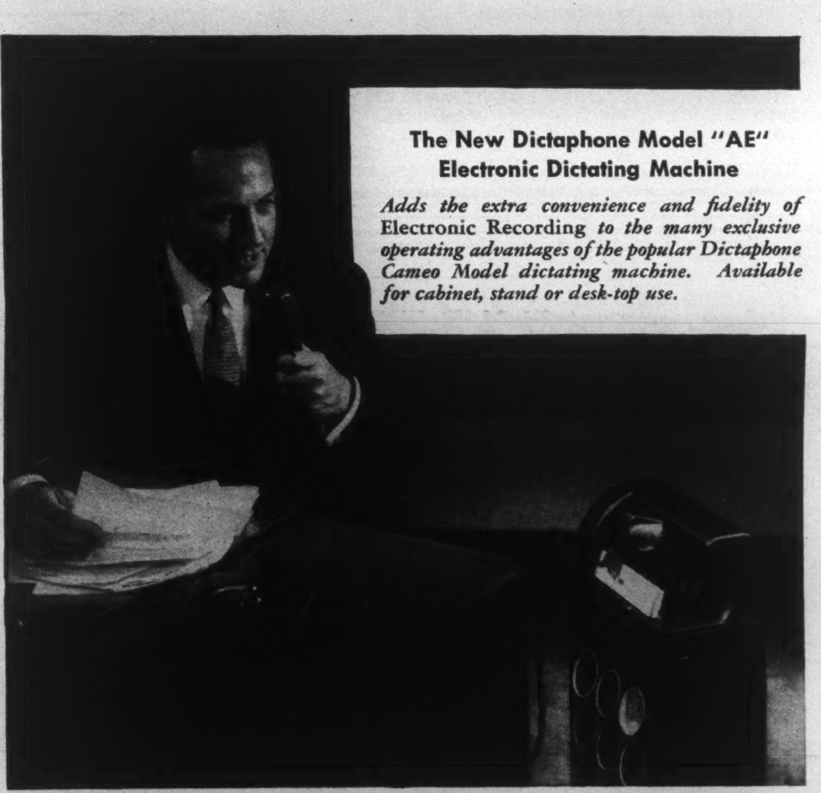

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. O'G., Victoria, B. C. — With current developments highly favorable and the ore position warranting greater mill capacity once the labor situation again becomes normal, I regard shares of MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES as holding speculative appeal. A big development program is underway and this has resulted in important new ore disclosures at depth. Results so far on the four new levels down to a depth of 2,100 feet have been very encouraging. However, it will be some time before it is possible to capitalize on the new findings. Ore reserves at the end of February, 1945, were 726,065 tons, grading slightly over $7 and this estimate was only down to the seventh level. The mill is expected to be up to capacity of 400 tons daily this summer. Cash and bonds in the treasury at the end of 1945 amounted to $850,000.

W.M.G., Burlington, Ont. — CANADA CEMENT CO. has called a special meeting on Aug. 21 to consider a proposal to split the preference shares on a basis of five-for-one announced June 3. The compromise or arrangement provides that five cumulative preference shares ($20 par), callable at $30 and bearing an annual dividend of $1.30 per share, will be issued for each present preference share. Upon consummation of the proposal all arrears of dividend on the present preference shares, now aggregating $40.25 per share, will be extinguished and rights of preference stockholders in respect to such arrears will be recognized in the increased call price of the new shares.

C.R., Strathroy, Ont. — A shortage of experienced labor is hampering the return to normal production at McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES, but the mine is reported in good physical condition. Sufficient work was completed during the war years however, to establish the new north zone as a major source of ore. The vertical three-compartment shaft in the northeast zone will allow development of four levels at 100-foot intervals below the 1,250-foot horizon. There is also further favorable structure to be explored north of the 1,250-foot level. In the main section of the mine it is planned to deepen the incline winze to the 1,650-foot level. Ore reserves are not estimated due to the lenticular character of much of the ore opened but the footage of new ore developed during the past year was more than sufficient to maintain the ore reserve position of the mine. The possibilities are regarded as bright for mill expansion with completion of mine rehabilitation and extension of workings. A net operating loss of $11,691 was shown for 1945 as compared with a net profit of $117,718 during the previous year. Once an adequate supply of experienced labor is available a return to normal production will be possible.

J.P.F., Ottawa, Ont. — Yes, COMBINED ENTERPRISES LTD. has issued its first report, covering the period from July 7, 1945, the date of incorporation, to Dec. 31, 1945. It showed net earnings amounting to $46,836, equal after preferred dividends to 33 cents a share on the 100,000 shares of common stock outstanding. W. H. Wallace, chairman of the board, stated in the report that operations of the company and its subsidiaries during the period were satisfactory and that sales were being well maintained. Operating profit for the period was $101,362 and miscellaneous revenue, including profit

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Weakness for Accumulation

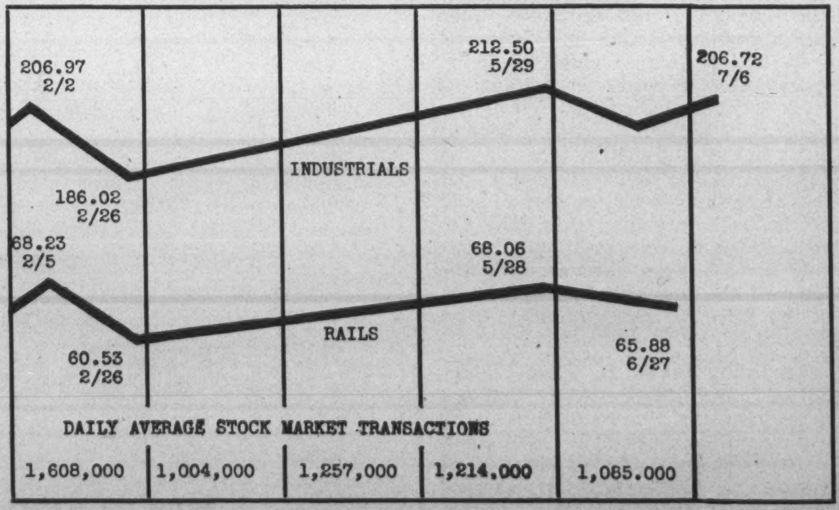
By HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND THAT DOMINATES CANADIAN MARKETS: With reconversion expected to be well completed by mid-year, the one to two-year market trend, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed in February, is regarded as forward. The intermediate trend of the market is to be classed as upward from the February low points of 186.02 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 60.53 on the rail average.

Over the balance of the year there are a number of important factors that seem to incline to the favorable side of the ledger. Industry, for one thing, has moved through the worst of its 1946 labor difficulties and should be able to get into fairly good production over the months ahead. O.P.A., in the U.S.A., in turn, was relaxing prices when its tenure expired and, if renewed, will probably continue this policy. Finally, the American Congress is believed not far from a point of adjournment, thus promising some ease to the psychological background. Only in the foreign field does there seem prospect of continued tension.

In the interim, the stock market continues to move on low volume with but moderate change in prices. Indeed, since early February the market has been in a more or less horizontal range represented by the February decline, the rally into late May, and the decline throughout the month of June. There is no technical evidence that these substantial price swings of the past five months, that is, from early February to date, are other than a repetition of accumulation tactics, such as have been previously witnessed in relatively high markets. Economic factors tend also to a similar conclusion. We would use current weakness for accumulation of selected stocks.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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of $12,678 on sale of securities, amounted to $15,353. Remuneration of salaried directors and legal fees aggregated $19,255, reserve for depreciation was $3,933 and reserve for income and excess profits taxes, less refundable portion of $7,456, totalled $46,690. Current assets totalled $544,617 and current liabilities $153,379, leaving net working capital of $391,238 at Dec. 31, 1945.

R.H.N., Preston, Ont.—No, KEWAGAMA GOLD MINES (QUEBEC) LTD. is idle, in fact has been inactive since before the war and I have heard of no plans for resumption. The location of the property, between O'Brien Gold Mines and Central Cadillac, is interesting, but extensive work has so far failed to prove up a commercial orebody. The property has been developed to 700 feet by shaft, winze and considerable drifting and this disclosed short, rather narrow, although sometimes high grade ore shoots. The company at last report had over $14,000 in quick assets. BIG LONG LAC GOLD MINING CO. has been inactive for some years. I understand the company has a share interest in Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines and small shareholdings in some other mines. WHITE EAGLE SILVER MINES is also dormant. It still retains some silver claims in the Great Bear Lake area, N. W. T., but development results were disappointing on the second level although good silver values were reported to 120 feet. I have heard of no plans for the future.

B. H. J., Brampton, Ont.—The situation is that each outstanding common share of NATIONAL HOSIERY MILLS LTD. is being divided into one "A" share and one-half of a "B" share. The "A" shares will be entitled to a fixed preferential cumulative dividend of 60 cents a year, accruing from July 1, 1946. They have no voting rights unless in arrears of dividends for six instalments quarterly. They are convertible into B, share for share. The company is cancelling 84,329 unissued 5½% preferred shares, $5 par, and 18,014 unissued common shares.

P. D. E., Winnipeg, Man.—The dividend policy of HARDING CARPETS LTD. will be reviewed at the year-end in light of the results of the full year's operations, J. S. Dickson, president, states. He says there have been production difficulties due to the upset state of industry and that it is proving more difficult than anticipated to attain full production. It is too early in the year to predict final results of operations.

G. A. M., Shawville, Que.—Four groups of claims are held by AURLANDO GOLD MINES. One property is located in the Beaulieu River area, east of Yellowknife, another in the main Yellowknife sector, a third in the Red Lake area and the fourth in the Larder Lake area. Numerous quartz veins are reported on the Beaulieu claims where drilling is proposed. Drilling was carried out last year on the Red Lake property but only one sample was reported. being $9.80 over three feet. Previous drilling failed to show any results. Surface exploration is being carried out on the Catharine township. Larder Lake group and the Yellowknife property has been examined by an engineer.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

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GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

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A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

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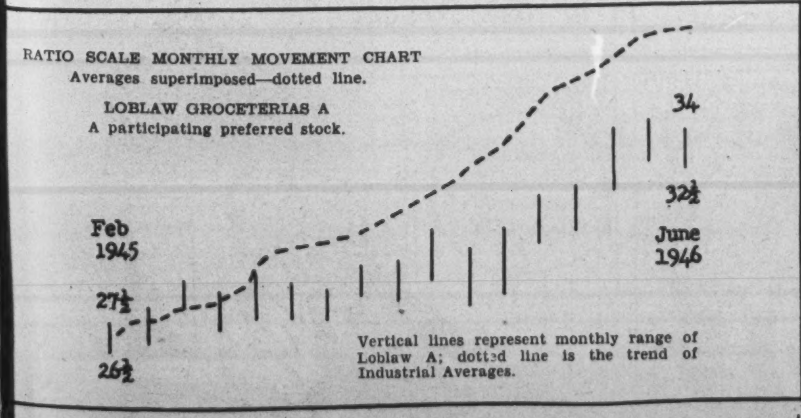
GROUP	— "A"	Last 1 month	Down 1.0%	Up .7%
FACTORS	— Neutral	1942 Low—1946 High	Up 160.0%	Up 81.5%



SUMMARY—The Class "A" shares of Loblaw are entitled to a preferred dividend of 50c and then participate pro rata with the Class "B" shares after the latter have received 50c per share in any one year. While, therefore, the "A" shares are not actually a common stock issue they have certain similar characteristics. As can be expected of any stock in Group "A" they fluctuate somewhat less than the Averages during any given period. It will also be noted that in the advance of the Averages from the commencement of the bull market in 1942 Loblaw A shares have shown a profit of only 80% or just about one half of that of the Averages.

The Investment Index of 97 indicates that the yield on Loblaw A corresponds very closely to the average yield of all common stocks.

Loblaw "A" is a stock in which Life Insurance Companies in Canada are permitted to invest and they provide a satisfactory medium for the employment of funds by the average investor who requires reasonable security plus profit possibilities during bull markets.

Distributing Fuel to Ontario Homes and Industries

Standard Fuel Co. Limited and its subsidiaries operate one of the largest organizations distributing coal, coke and fuel oil in Ontario.

Dividend requirements on the new 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares will amount to $45,000 compared with $75,140 previously required for the 6½% Preferred Shares which have been called for redemption on August 31st, 1946.

Earnings, available for dividends on Preferred Shares, including refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax of $18,310 amounted to $107,015, for the year ended April 30th, 1946.

We offer as principals:

Standard Fuel Co. Limited
4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
Par value $50
Price: $51 per share to yield 4.41%

Descriptive circular furnished gladly upon request.

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Limited
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It is human nature to put off until to-morrow what should be done to-day. This is not a good policy where one's personal investments are concerned.

Constant supervision of your securities by qualified persons will go a long way toward offsetting the effect of unfavourable influences on your invested capital.

Check your investment portfolio against the following questions and see how it measures up.

☐ Is your portfolio well proportioned between bonds, preferred and common stocks?
☐ Are most of your securities readily marketable?
☐ Are the maturities of your bonds sufficiently varied to protect you from a possible change in interest rates?
☐ Are your investments well diversified as to governments and industries?
☐ Are you holding securities which have been called for redemption or which should be exchanged for other reasons?
☐ Is your investment programme providing the maximum amount of income commensurate with security?

These are only a few of the questions which could be asked. If you are not satisfied with your answers, one of our experienced representatives will be glad to call and discuss matters with you without any obligation on your part.

We invite you to consult us about your investment problems.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161
276 St. James Street West
Montreal
Telephone: Harbou. 4261

Offices at
Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal Quebec, Sherbrooke and New York.
Correspondents in London, England.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Hemispheric Conference Keynote -- Free Private Enterprise

By GEORGE GILBERT

As was to be expected, the representative body of executives of insurance companies of North and South America which met in New York recently were strongly in favor of maintaining insurance as a private enterprise and opposed to the entry of the State into this field.

At the same time, it was not overlooked that if further encroachments by the State are to be avoided the private insurers must provide promptly and adequately and at as low cost as possible for the needs of the public for insurance protection as they arise.

AT THE recent Hemispheric Insurance Conference in New York, the first of the kind ever to be held, there were in attendance more than 300 representatives and insurance executives of North and South America. The general aim of the conference, sponsored jointly by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Inter-American Council for Commerce and Production, was to stimulate improved business relations among all the countries of the Western hemisphere.

In welcoming the delegates, the chairman of the host committee, President James W. Randall of the Travelers Insurance Co. referred to the attitude of the American people towards private enterprise. While most of them feel it is the only system under which they can enjoy their freedom--freedom which they like other peoples of this hemisphere prize so highly—there are some, he said, who have wondered at times if the dictatorial system of State control such as was in effect in Germany and Italy before those nations fell in defeat might not be more efficient than the American system of private enterprise. Since the war, however, as he pointed out, certain revelations have come out of Germany that prove pretty conclusively that the dictatorial system of State control was not nearly as efficient in the production of airplanes, tanks and other war materials as was the system of private enterprise.

Communist Philosophy

In his address of welcome, President William K. Jackson of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce sounded the keynote of the conference—"free unrestricted private enterprise." Signs of communistic philosophy should be met head on, he said, by organized forces of freedom, and he added: "The next few years may be trying ones, testing the fullest patience of the governments and peoples of all countries. But there can be no more solid basis for guaranteeing peace and harmony among the nations than for the business executives of a great business like insurance, which cuts across all business, to get together, become acquainted and set up working relationships for cooperation between the companies of the various countries."

Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York, said he was pleased to welcome such a conference on behalf of the city, as it represented an effort to talk over business problems on a friendly basis. He referred to his own visits to the other Americas in past years, and noted how effectively modern methods of communication have eclipsed time and space, and he looked for even greater progress to be made in the field of international commerce in the future.

He also said he hoped the delegates from other countries would enjoy their visit and would learn to understand the American people—to understand that they were "friendly, warm-hearted and generous." He predicted that a second conference held abroad would lead the American delegates to a similar understanding of their neighbors, who were equally warm-hearted and generous.

Place in Economics

At a luncheon for the delegates, Professor S. S. Huebner, of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, was the guest speaker, taking as his theme "A half Century of Insurance Progress." Among other things, he said: "Insurance, comprising numerous types of coverage as they relate to human life values, property values, and profits, should be considered the fifth separate division of the science of economics." Tracing the remarkable growth and progress of all lines of insurance since the turn of the century, he also stressed the importance of a concurrent growth of insurance education. In this connection, he outlined the various educational facilities in insurance now available for training the personnel who will be responsible for the progress of insurance in the future.

Speakers at the conference included William A. Patterson, president of United Air Lines, who dealt with "Aviation's Part in Bringing Closer International Relations"; Wilbert Ward, vice-president of the National City Bank, whose theme was "Economic and Financial Collaboration Between the American Republics"; and Dr. Angelo Mario Cerne, director of the Compania Internacional de Seguros, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, who delivered an address on "Standardization of Insurance Definitions, Rules and Conditions."

Another speaker was Jorge Bande, Professor of Insurance at the University of Chile, Santiago, whose subject was "Guarantees for Freedom of the Development of Private Initiative in the Insurance Field." After pointing out that insurance provides great funds of working capital, that it satisfies the necessities when most needed, and that it furnishes a psychological factor of protection, he queried: "Is it strange that many believe it to be a business easy to exploit?" He added: "For these reasons, there are some who advocate a policy towards insurance companies which envisages their absorption by the State."

In his view the American nations should give "ample guarantees for the development of private insurance, limiting their activities to discreet and prudent supervision, eliminating from their paths all obstacles such as excessive taxation, the creation of State insurance organizations, and restrictions on private initiative."

On the second day of the conference all fields of insurance were covered by individual discussion groups, each headed by an American

Arrest you, sir? No, no . . . what for?
He tried to swipe your Toro mower!

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POWER MOWERS
TORO MANUFACTURING CORP'N, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
DIVIDEND NO. 224

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1946, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 29th June, 1946.

By order of the Board.
W. G. MORE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 12th June, 1946.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND No. 238

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1946, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders o. record at the close of business on 29th June, 1946. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.
Toronto, 7th June, 1946.

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THE MONARCH LIFE
Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

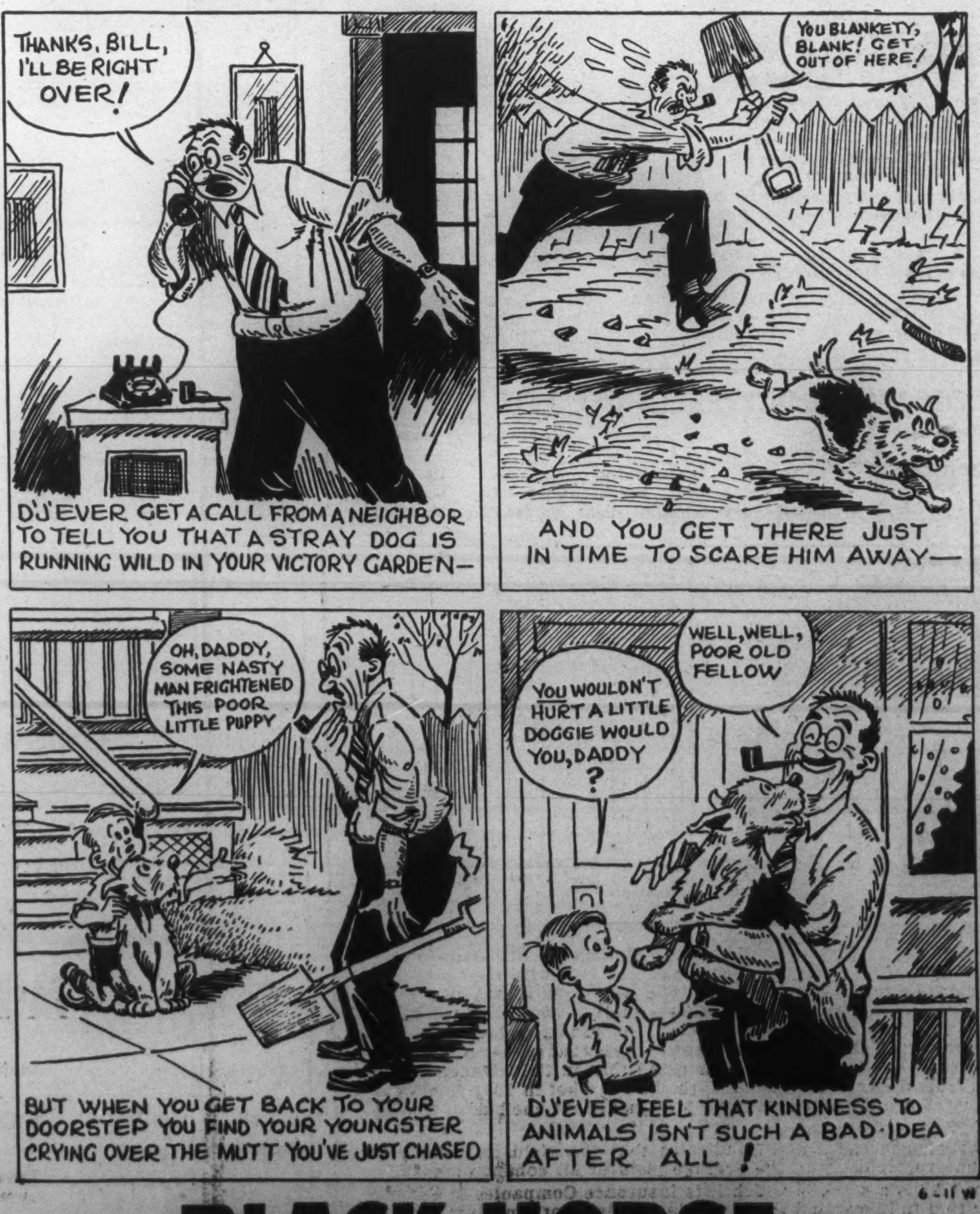
announces the appointment of

CHARLES C. MARTIN

as Superintendent of Eastern Agencies

WITH HEADQUARTERS IN TORONTO, Mr. Martin will be responsible for the supervision and further development of the Company's Eastern Agency Organization.

D'J'EVER?


THANKS, BILL, I'LL BE RIGHT OVER!
D'J'EVER GET A CALL FROM A NEIGHBOR TO TELL YOU THAT A STRAY DOG IS RUNNING WILD IN YOUR VICTORY GARDEN—
YOU BLANKETY, BLANK! GET OUT OF HERE!
AND YOU GET THERE JUST IN TIME TO SCARE HIM AWAY—
OH, DADDY, SOME NASTY MAN FRIGHTENED THIS POOR LITTLE PUPPY
BUT WHEN YOU GET BACK TO YOUR DOORSTEP YOU FIND YOUR YOUNGSTER CRYING OVER THE MUTT YOU'VE JUST CHASED
WELL, WELL, POOR OLD FELLOW
YOU WOULDN'T HURT A LITTLE DOGGIE WOULD YOU, DADDY ?
D'J'EVER FEEL THAT KINDNESS TO ANIMALS ISN'T SUCH A BAD IDEA AFTER ALL !
6-11W

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

and a foreign representative. After the conclusion of these separate discussions, the annual banquet of the Insurance Department of The U.S. Chamber of Commerce was held, at which the delegates to the conference were present.

Spruille Braden, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, was the guest speaker on this occasion, and in the course of his remarks he said: "To leave the reconstruction job to the government alone is to court the regimentation, the uninspired inertia and incompetent bureaucracy of the socialized State." He went on to say that the average American "rebels at being stripped of his initiative and having his efforts restricted to the lowest common denominator of the most ineffectual worker. The issue is clear: To emerge from the morass of debt and a greatly overextended establishment of office holders into a state of full recovery, every proper inducement must be given to the brains and initiative and capital of private enterprise to do the job."

At the closing session of the conference, Dr. Virgilio Ortega, of Cuba, presented a paper on "Keeping Insurance on the Level of the Needs of the Public," in which he stressed the importance on the part of underwriters of not failing to provide adequate coverage for each new need for protection as it arises, as failure to do so gives the State a reason for becoming an insurer. In order that the public might become well informed on insurance matters, he urged the use of every medium—radio, magazines and newspapers—to achieve that purpose. The motto of insurance, he said, should always be: "The best service for the public at the lowest possible cost."

• •

Norwich Union Life Expands in Canada

According to an announcement by Sir Robert Bignold, D.L., president, and W. W. Williamson, F.I.A., general manager and actuary, the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society will shortly engage in the writing of life insurance in Canada on a national scale. A Canadian board of directors has been established of which Henry Borden, C.M.G., K.C., is chairman and Crawford Gordon, vice-chairman. Corbet L. Drewry becomes general manager for Canada, and Kent H. Howard, formerly assistant manager for New Zealand, has been appointed assistant general manager for Canada. The Norwich Union Life is a sister company of the Norwich Union Fire, and, like it, enjoys a high standing in the business. It was established in 1808, and has been operating in this country on a small scale since 1899 under Dominion license.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Along with others, I am being urged by various insurance agents, to increase the size of the fire insurance policy on my house, "because of the increased cost of building". If my understanding of the payment of fire insurance on a building is correct, this sales talk is misleading. As I understand it, the original cost is taken, minus a certain yearly depreciation. Would you put me straight on this point, please?

A. B., Toronto

What the insured is entitled to recover in case of a loss under a policy of fire insurance is the value at the time of the fire of the property destroyed; not what the property cost, nor what it would cost to replace it, less depreciation for the period the property had been in existence at the time of the fire, though a court in fixing the amount of the loss will take into consideration all the conditions and circumstances existing at the time of the fire.

There can be no question that there has been a great increase in property values, and whether these values are inflated or not they are the values upon which the cost of replacement of destroyed property and the cost of repairs to damaged property must be based at the present time. Therefore it behooves property owners to bring their insurance up to an amount in keeping with present day values if they want to make sure of being able to collect full indemnity in case of a loss. If and when property values decline in the future, property owners can readjust their insurance coverage to meet the situation.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 39)

tained. Kamcon has an authorized capital of 1,000,000 shares and Kamlac will receive 333,332 shares. Smelters has until January 4, 1947 to take up 666,668 shares for a total of $300,000. To the end of 1945 Smelters had expended approximately $100,000. It can apply the value of its total expenditure up to December 4, 1946 in taking down Kamcon stock.

•

Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines, inactive gold producer, near Thompson Lake in the Northwest Territories, hopes to resume underground operations by the first of 1947. Immediate plans call for rehabilitation of surface plant, construction of bunkhouse to replace the one destroyed by fire and commencement of diamond drilling. Supplies are now en route to the property. A long crosscut from the Fraser shaft to the Kim vein will be driven and a crosscut will also be driven in the hanging wall section of the Fraser vein at 750 feet. A diamond drill station will be cut here in order to explore the Fraser vein at depth. The company has approximately $475,000 in cash, government bonds and supplies and this is considered adequate to bring the property back into production.

•

As soon as power is available Buffadison Gold Mines will proceed with shaft sinking to a depth of 1,000 feet and establishment of levels at 150-foot intervals. Foundations have

(*Continued on Page* 44)

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Western Canadian Department, Randall Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
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New Issue

16,000 Shares
Virginia Dare Limited
(*Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario*)

5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
(Par Value $25 per share)

Capitalization
(after completion of the present financing)

	Authorized	To be presently Issued and Outstanding
5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (Par Value $25 per share)	$750,000	$400,000
Common Shares (No Par Value)	100,000 shares	50,000 shares

Price: $25 per share

A circular describing these shares will be mailed upon request.

R. A. DALY CO.
LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

been poured and the complete mining plant delivered to the property and installed ready for sinking. The concrete collar shaft has been completed to a depth of 30 feet. The ore zones already indicated by drilling fully justify the most aggressive development plan, according to Andrew Robertson, general manager, who states exploration of the favorable ore area is far from complete and that further ore disclosures can be expected with confidence. The treasury is well supplied with cash for the work with finances being provided by Anglo-Huronian, Newmont Mining Corporation, Noranda Mines and Buffalo-Canadian.

•

Horace G. Young, of Toronto, has been appointed president and managing director of McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines. Mr. Young who has been actively interested in the Red Lake camp for many years was recently elected a director of Madsen Red Lake. He was in charge of operations at Howey Gold Mines when that property was brought into production.

•

The three-compartment shaft at Heva - Cadillac Gold Mines had reached a depth of 288 feet on the incline, about the middle of June. Stations are to be cut at 360 and 525 feet, incline depth, and lateral development commenced on the latter. In the annual report A. W. Jeckell, consulting engineer, states that the diamond drilling program has disclosed a gold bearing zone along some 2,200 feet of formation south of the Cadillac shear zone. At present the probable tonnage indicated, by diamond drilling to date, amounts to some 267,000 tons with average grade approximating $10 per ton. Mr. Jeckell points out that there are numerous and additional diamond drill hole intersections which will likely revise upwards of the probable tonnage mentioned. Diamond drilling is continuing and the present series of deeper holes is officially stated to have consistently shown improvement in both grade and width.

J. B. WHITE of J. B. White & Company was re-elected president of the Toronto Stock Exchange at the annual meeting, together with R. J. Breckenridge as vice-president, A. L. A. Richardson, secretary, and J. T. Cannon, treasurer. The following members of the committee were also re-elected: Gordon R. Bongard, F. J. Frederick, J. Crawford, Frank G. Lawson, W. G. Malcolm, Gordon W. Nicholson, and T. A. Richardson.

•

J. R. Giroux, president and managing director of Obalski (1945) Limited, following a visit to the company's property, reports that a large crew of men are working on the Chibougamau road, and assisted by modern machinery, the work is progressing very rapidly. The Obalski shaft has been unwatered and sinking has been in progress on a three shift basis since the middle of June.

•

Once men and materials become available Reeves MacDonald Mines, in the Nelson district, British Columbia—inactive lead-zinc property—is to be equipped for production on a basis of 1,000 tons daily, it is announced by Pend Oreille Mines and Metals Co. which controls the company. It is also proposed to increase the milling capacity of the Pend Oreille mine at Metaline Falls, Washington, by 1,000 tons daily, providing a potential rate of 2,000 tons every 24 hours. Latest work at the Reeves MacDonald property was in 1938. Net profit of Pend Oreille last year was $37,904, after depletion, depreciation and provision for taxes. Net working capital is $644,474. The company holds 1,399,000 shares of Reeves MacDonald out of 2,338,000 issued.

•

Many properties have been examined, since Steeloy Mining Corporation turned its attention from its molybdenite prospect to the search for gold properties, and interests have been secured in Pitt Gold Mining Co., Mills Red Lake Gold Mines, Lingman Lake Gold Mines, Lingside Gold Mines and Trimac Porcupine Gold Mines, the annual report states. It is also anticipated that several other properties will be examined during the current season. The directors believe that present holdings of the company hold a high degree of promise for the future. The property which has reached the most advanced stage of development is that of Lingman Lake Gold Mines where shaft sinking is getting under way to open two important looking zones indicated during the past year by diamond drilling. The balance sheet as of April 30, 1946, shows cash on hand of $87,213 and advances of $1,111 to Alpha-Larder Mines. Investments are carried at cost of $137,616.

•

Shareholders of Little Long Lac Gold Mines were informed at the recent annual meeting that ore reserves now stand at 526,119 tons, averaging $12.86, the highest in the mine's history and that liquid assets exceed $1,000,000. The vein exposed in the long exploration drive to the west and north of the mine workings on the 15th level was reported continuing strong. The last 30 feet averaged $22.72 over 19 inches and the last face $27.34 over a like width. The vein is now 400 feet long, two-thirds of which is minable. The drive is now entering an area of favorable geological structure and there is 1,000 feet of unexplored ground in every direction. Results on the bottom level at 3,150-foot depth are also stated to be pleasing. The company has staked a large group of claims covering a greenstone-sedimentary contact about two miles north of the mine.

•

Within the next few months The Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. proposes considerable expenditure with a view to putting the mine in shape for the larger production now planned. This will include the sinking of a proper permanent working shaft and the purchase of new labor-saving machinery for underground work. The company has also arranged for the construction of some 50 housing units which will provide quarters for married couples. A net profit of $2,848 was shown for the four-month period ending May 31, after provision for depreciation and depletion. The increase in the supply of labor permitted the company to resume some exploration and development work.

• •

Company Reports

Silverwood Dairies

THE annual report of Silverwood Dairies, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946, shows that sales for the period reached the record volume of $13,707,556, an increase over the preceding year of $1,181,047.

From these sales was derived, before dividends from subsidiaries, profit of $178,178, equal to 1.30 per cent of total sales. This compares with $159,068, or 1.27 per cent of sales, in the preceding year.

Dividends of $69,078 from subsidiaries—$54,078 from Silverwood Western Diaries and $15,000 from Silverwood's Lindsay Creamery—brought net profit for the year to $247,257, compared with $159,068 a year earlier. Net includes refundable tax of $45,000 for the latest year and $54,000 for the previous year.

Taxable income, after bond and debenture interest, depreciation and other deductions, amounted to $483,178, representing a gross trading profit of 3.52 per cent, as compared with $463,068 and 3.70 per cent for the year before. Income and excess profits taxes, including refundable portion, amounted to $350,000 or 72.43 per cent of entire earnings, against $358,000, or 77.31 per cent in the previous fiscal year. Consolidated earned surplus as of March 31, 1946, stood at $302,088, after payment of $35,038 dividends on preferred stock and $183,317 dividends on common stock. A year ago the account was shown at $273,186.

Balance sheet discloses current assets of $2,381,010 and current liabilities of $1,423,835 leaving net working capital of $957,175, compared with $1,206,524 at the end of the preceding year.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW OF
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
A statistical record of all securities
listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange
A Copy will be mailed to interested Investors upon written request.
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Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies Elects Officers and Directors at Annual Meeting

T. L. Anderson
President

Hector Fontaine
Vice-President

Harry M. Tedman
Secretary-Treasurer

At the Annual Meeting held recently in Toronto, the Canadian Association of Advertising Agencies elected for President T. L. Anderson, Vice-President and Managing Director, Cockfield, Brown & Co. Limited; for Vice-President, Hector Fontaine, President, Canadian Advertising Agency Limited; for Secretary-Treasurer, Harry M. Tedman, Vice-President and Managing Director, J. J. Gibbons Limited.

Directors elected were: R. H. Vickers, President, Vickers & Benson Limited; Russell C. Ronalds, President, Ronalds Advertising Agency Limited; J. A. MacLaren, President, MacLaren Advertising Co. Limited; T. E. Walsh, Chairman of the Board, Walsh Advertising Co. Limited; Morgan Eastman, Vice-President, McConnell, Eastman & Co. Limited; Adrian Head, Vice-President and Managing Director, J. Walter Thompson Co. Limited; Howard F. Baker, Vice-President, Baker Advertising Agency Limited.